

GE  
My Putsch

The Global Newspaper  
Edited in Paris  
Printed Simultaneously  
in Paris, London, Zurich,  
Hong Kong, Singapore,  
The Hague and Marseille

WEATHER DATA APPEAR ON PAGE 14

No. 31,844

# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

ZURICH, TUESDAY, JULY 9, 1985

ESTABLISHED 1887

Algeria... 4.00 Dhs  
Argentina... 1.500 Pes  
Australia... 1.500 Aus  
Austria... 13.760 Sch  
Belgium... 360 Bfr  
Brazil... 1.500 Cr  
Canada... 1.500 Can  
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## CIA Said to Aid Cambodians Resisting Hanoi

By Charles R. Babcock  
And Bob Woodward

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State George P. Shultz met with three non-Communist Cambodian resistance leaders Monday in Thailand and is scheduled to visit a Cambodian insurgent camp on the Thai-Cambodian border Tuesday, a sign of growing U.S. support for non-Communist rebels fighting the Communist regime installed in Cambodia by Vietnam.

But, according to informed sources here, Mr. Shultz's public gesture is actually a complement to a program of covert CIA aid.

According to these sources, the Central Intelligence Agency has been providing millions of dollars a year since 1982 for nonmilitary purposes to two non-Communist Cambodian groups, including more than \$5 million this year.

A senior U.S. State Department official traveling with Mr. Shultz in Asia declined Monday to comment on any CIA involvement in funding the rebels. The Associated Press reported from Bangkok.

The CIA's aid goes through Thailand, the sources said. The goal is to strengthen the two non-Communist resistance groups' position in their loose coalition with the Communist Khmer Rouge.

The Khmer Rouge, under Pol Pot, has been accused of responsibility in killing more than two million Cambodians while they ruled

the country from 1975 to 1979. Vietnam invaded Cambodia, removed Pol Pot, and installed a regime in 1979.

There is a congressional ban on aiding the Khmer Rouge, but liberal Democrats in the House of Representatives have encouraged an effort to give aid openly to the non-Communist insurgents, proposing a grant of \$5 million in military assistance this year.

Several intelligence sources insist that CIA officers in Thailand work closely with the Thai military to ensure that none of the covert aid gets to the Khmer Rouge.

The United States has become more involved in Thailand, where its aid has tripled since the Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia, to nearly \$100 million a year.

This year, Congress has moved to provide overt military support to the non-Communist opposition in Cambodia. Representative Stephen J. Solarz, a New York Democrat, is pushing for \$5 million in such aid, although the House has yet to act.

U.S. officials at first opposed overt military aid, but recently shifted and are supporting a version of Mr. Solarz's provision, already passed by the Senate, that lets the administration decide whether to supply economic or military aid.

Many officials say the effort to strengthen the non-Communist resistance is a long shot. An informed source said, "Of course, if the coalition



George P. Shultz on his arrival in Bangkok Monday.

## S. Africa Trade Cut By Canada

Sanctions Due  
To Apartheid,  
Ottawa Says

By Michael Parks  
Los Angeles Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — Canada has taken steps to curtail its trade with South Africa, announcing some of the broadest sanctions by a Western government so far against the white-minority government for its apartheid policies.

The measures were detailed in a statement made public Sunday in Pretoria and Ottawa.

They include an end to export and investment incentives for Canadian companies doing business with South Africa and restrictions on high-technology sales of "sensitive equipment," such as computers, to South African government agencies and state-owned companies. This is to prevent their use by police and other security forces, the statement said.

The South African Foreign Ministry, which had expected Canada's new Progressive Conservative government to be more sympathetic to Pretoria than the Liberal government of former Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau, was surprised by the action and had no comment.

The Canadian measures, approved at a weekend cabinet meeting, stopped short of requiring Canadian companies to pull out of South Africa, where they have an estimated \$200 million invested. Nor does it bar new Canadian investments.

At present, the major Canadian companies doing business in South Africa include Bata Shoe Co., Massey-Ferguson, Alcan and the Ford Motor Co.'s Canadian subsidiary. Sunday's statement, issued by External Affairs Secretary Joe Clark, cited a "rising tide of racism" in Canada over continuation of apartheid.

Mr. Clark said: "The fundamental changes in South Africa we had hoped for during the past quarter-century have not come about. One tragic incident follows another, and almost 400 South Africans have lost their lives in the past year."

He said that in these circumstances, the persistence "of institutionalized racism can only cause a widening rift between our two countries. We regret that, but the time has come for a basic change for the repudiation of apartheid as a concept and a policy."

The announcement said that Canadian companies operating in South Africa will be required to adhere to a code of fair employment practices, ensuring black workers equal treatment with whites, and that exemption from Canadian taxes for such companies would end.

Canada will also phase out over three years its processing of uranium from South-West Africa, a term



President Ronald Reagan

## 2 Are Sentenced to Jail In Hitler Diary Fraud

By James M. Markham  
New York Times Service

BONN — A former reporter for Stern magazine and a Nazi memorabilia dealer were convicted Monday by a Hamburg court of the invention of the bogus diaries of Adolf Hitler.

Judge Hans-Ulrich Schroeder handed down sentences of four years and eight months in prison for the journalist, Gerd Heidemann, and four years and six months for the self-confessed forger of the diaries, Konrad Kujaw, a collector of Nazi-era materials and amateur artist.

The judge sentenced Mr. Kujaw's companion, Edith Liebling, to one year in prison. The prosecution had demanded seven years' imprisonment for Mr. Heidemann and six years for Mr. Kujaw.

The verdict capped legal proceedings that grew out of the purchase of 60 hand-written diaries between January 1981 and April 1983 by Gruner & Jahr, the owners of Stern, for \$3.7 million (9.3 million Deutsche marks).

At a news conference in Hamburg on April 25, 1983, Stern's editors announced that Mr. Heidemann had secured the purported diaries from a village in East Germany where they had been retrieved by farmers after a plane crash at the end of World War II. Peter Koch, the editor of Stern, proclaimed that the weekly magazine's scoop would force scholars to rewrite the history of the Third Reich. International publishing companies, including Rupert Murdoch's empire and Newsweek magazine, vied for rights to the diaries. Stern published one article based on the notebooks before examining

tion by the West German Federal Archives found them to be crude forgeries, written on cheap postwar paper and based on rudimentary historical sources.

Mr. Heidemann and Mr. Kujaw were arrested in May 1983 and have been in preventive detention during the trial. The scandal led to an editorial purge at Stern, a slump in its circulation and a chastened tone in much of its coverage.

The trial quickly estranged the two main defendants, with Mr. Heidemann insisting that he had acted in good faith for Stern and had given all of the money to Mr. Kujaw, who had duped him.

The forger's defense, as presented by his attorney, Kurt Groenewald, was that Mr. Kujaw was a mere accessory in a much larger fraud by Stern and Gruner & Jahr. The lawyer contended that the management and editors of the magazine had known of the fraud.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## Reagan Asserts 5 Nations Aid Terrorists as 'Acts of War'

By Lou Cannon  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan said Monday that Iran, Libya, North Korea, Cuba and Nicaragua, by sponsoring international terrorism, were engaged in "acts of war against the government and people of the United States."

"And under international law," Mr. Reagan said, "any state which is the victim of acts of war has the right to defend itself."

In a speech to the American Bar Association's convention, Mr. Reagan said the five nations had "outlawed governments" that are "united by one simple criminal phenomenon — their fanatical hatred of the United States, our people, our way of life, our international stature."

The government of Syria, which the United States previously considered a supporter of terrorism, was not mentioned with the others.

The Reagan administration has thanked Syria's president, Hafez al-Assad, for his assistance in freeing the remaining 39 American hostages from a hijacked TWA airliner in Beirut last month, and is seeking his help in obtaining the release of seven Americans still being held in Lebanon.

Mr. Reagan said the list of states he identified as sponsors of terrorism was not all-inclusive. But he asserted that the increase in terrorist incidents in recent years was a result of the increasing involvement of Iran, Libya, North Korea, Cuba and Nicaragua, which he called "a confederation of terrorist states."

"Most of the terrorists who are kidnapping and murdering American citizens and attacking American installations," he said, "are being trained, financed and directly or indirectly controlled by a core group of radical and totalitarian governments, a new, international

version of Murder, Inc." This was the popular name for a U.S. crime organization of the 1930s that performed contract killings.

Mr. Reagan said the goal of terrorists is to discredit the United States, disrupt its foreign policy, sow discord between it and its allies, frighten Third World countries and curb U.S. influence.

"Yes, their real goal is to expel America from the world," he said. "That is the real reason these terrorist nations are arming, training and supporting attacks against this nation," he continued.

"And that is why we can be clear on one point: these terrorist states are now engaged in acts of war against the government and people of the United States," he went on. "And under international law, any state which is the victim of acts of war has the right to defend itself."

He vowed that "the American people are not — I repeat not — going to tolerate intimidation, terror and outright acts of war against this nation and its people."

"And we especially are not going to tolerate these attacks from outlaw states run by the strangest collection of misfits, looney tunes and squallid criminals since the advent of the Third Reich," he said.

Mr. Reagan called upon other governments to help wage war against terrorists. "Now much needs to be done by all of us in the community of civilized nations," he said.

"We must act against the criminal menace of terrorism with the full weight of the law — both domestic and international," Mr. Reagan added. "We will act to indict, apprehend and prosecute those who commit the kind of atrocities the world has witnessed in recent weeks." He referred to the American hostages in Beirut who were held for 17 days in June and July.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## Sri Lanka and Tamil Separatists Open Talks on Possible Autonomy

By Steven R. Weisman  
New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — Negotiations between the Sri Lankan government and leaders of the country's major Tamil insurgent groups began Monday in the Himalayan kingdom of Bhutan in what the Bhutanese government said was a "relaxed and friendly atmosphere."

The first substantive discussions were expected to take place Tuesday, the Bhutanese government said.

Bhutan has barred journalists from entering the country to cover the talks, which mark the first time that the various parties have sat down together since the insurgency by Tamil guerrillas began spreading in Sri Lanka two years ago.

The guerrillas seek a separate state in Tamil-dominated areas of the nation.

Although he is not a party to the talks, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India played a key role in bringing them about by putting heavy pressure on the Tamil groups to take part. Most of the groups are based in the southern Indian state

of Tamil Nadu, where they are believed to have set up supply and training bases.

The Indian government, which helped negotiate a cease-fire among the parties last month, made no comment on the talks Monday. A press release issued by the Bhutanese government said the talks were "characterized by mutual understanding and accommodation."

The talks are expected to focus on proposals by the government of President Junius R. Jayawardene for increased autonomy for the northern and eastern parts of the island. Some analysts say that the Tamil guerrillas might be persuaded to lay down their arms if they can secure greater self-government for the areas in which they dominate.

Tamil leaders initially expressed skepticism about the talks after the cease-fire was arranged. Some even talked of boycotting the negotiations.

But after meeting in New Delhi over the weekend with senior Indian officials, representatives of the

Tamil guerrilla organizations boarded planes chartered by the Indian government and flew to Thimphu, the Bhutanese capital.

Taking part are the People's Liberation Organization of Tamil Eelam and the four groups that form the Eelam National Liberation Front: the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, the Eelam People's Revolutionary Liberation Front, the Tamil Eelam Liberation Organization and the Eelam Revolutionary Organization.

Also in the talks is the moderate Tamil United Liberation Front, which started out as a mainstream Sri Lankan organization until Mr. Jayawardene banned its members from Parliament a few years ago. The front engaged in talks with the government last year, but they broke down in disagreement. The group appears to have little support among the guerrillas.

The discussions are expected to continue through this week.

Reports from Sri Lanka indicate that both sides have charged violations of the cease-fire, but nothing

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

## 'Europessimism' to Greet Spain, Portugal

By Richard Bernstein  
New York Times Service

PARIS — The expansion of the European Community to include Spain and Portugal comes at a time of deep doubt and discomfort among many Europeans about the community itself.

The mood is summed up by the vogueish term *Europessimism*, reflecting the view that Europe is falling increasingly far behind in

### EC Expansion Hope and Division

First of two articles

competition with the United States and Japan.

Lying behind the pessimism is a growing belief, arising from the deep divisions within the EC in the last decade, that the organization is not the vehicle of a European rebirth dreamed of by its founders. Those who hold this view believe that the EC has promoted a modest degree of economic cooperation but is not capable of fostering a genuine "United States of Europe," a once common term that is rarely heard today.

As a result, as Portugal prepares to ratify the entry treaty next week — Spain will do so later this year, and the two countries are expected to become the 11th and 12th members of the community on Jan. 1 — two moods seem to be at war with each other.

One is the hope that the inclusion of the two new democracies, both of which were dictatorships isolated from the rest of Europe well into the 1970s, will energize the whole, open up new vistas for it and give it greater standing as a force in world politics.

But there is also the fear that the



addition of two countries different in character from other members will aggravate the EC's most pervasive problem, the quarrels and divisions that have left the grand goals of unity a hostage to what the Italian writer Luigi Barzini called "squallid quibbling about money."

"There are both positive and negative aspects to the entry of Spain and Portugal," said Jean-François Deniau, a former French minister of foreign trade and the author of two books on the community. "What's positive is that Spain and Portugal belong to Euro-

pean history, and there can be no Europe if countries that have made such a contribution to its culture and identity do not belong."

"But the enlargement of the community to include Spain and Portugal also makes for some difficulties," he said, "particularly difficulties in decision-making. It is difficult enough when the community had six members; it was more difficult when it had 10; with 12, it will be more difficult still."

To a great extent, the entry of Spain and Portugal, which are economically less developed than

Western Europe as a whole, was guided by the original vision of the Common Market, as a political entity tying Europe together.

When, under the stewardship of such leaders as Konrad Adenauer of West Germany and Jean Monnet of France, six countries created the original Common Market in the 1950s, their overarching goal was a political and economic integration that would, in the first instance, make war among Western European nations impossible.

The specific, practical goal was

### The Common Market: How It Has Grown

1958 The European Economic Community is established by a treaty signed in Rome on March 25, 1957, by France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg. The treaty took effect Jan. 1, 1958.

1973 Britain, Ireland and Denmark join the group.

1981 Greece becomes the 10th member.

1986 Spain and Portugal join the group.

## At Vietnam 'Wall,' Mementos Pile Up U.S. Preserving Items Left by Veterans, Families, Friends

By Barbara Carton  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — One night shortly after the 1982 dedication of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial, someone left a pair of old cowboy boots at the base of the gleaming black slab.

"They had not been polished or used in a long time," said Jan Scruggs, president and founder of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial Fund. "The parents must have left them there. It was just so eerie."

Shortly after that, Eleanor Winbush left a basket of yellow flowers and the first of more than 20 letters she has since written to her dead son, William R. Stock, who was an army sergeant.

"I had to put something there to bring some warmth to that black wall," said Mrs. Winbush, who is from Glen Burnie, Maryland. "It was just so empty. And people could look at the names, but none of them had any meaning. I wanted to bring something personal to the wall."

Since then, hundreds of war mementos, from Purple Hearts to tear-stained letters, have been left at the memorial by the friends and families of the more than 50,000 who died and by those who served and survived.

Not expecting the volume of souvenirs or knowing what to do with them, the National Park Service periodically collected and stored things in cardboard boxes in government offices.

Now, the Park Service has begun an effort to preserve the most unusual of the memorabilia — the camouflage jungle fatigues, the yellowed pictures of teen-age soldiers, the plastic roses and childhood teddy bears.

"I think we all came to the conclusion that keeping them in cardboard boxes just wasn't right," said Earle Kuttelman, a Park Service spokesman.

There are now cabinets and drawers full of mementos in a 25,000-square-foot (7,000-square-meter) brick warehouse where other Park Service property is stored.

The warehouse is not open to the public, though the Park Service hopes someday to offer limited tours.

There are an estimated 1,300 items in the Vietnam collection, stored away from rain and sun and stored under controlled conditions where the humidity is kept between 50 and 55 percent. Even the faded plastic roses and the olive-colored



Reuters/UP

A disabled veteran examines the memorial in Washington.

"I had to put something there to bring some warmth to that black wall. . ."

The mother of a war victim

cans of cinnamon nut roll C-rations are kept at 20 degrees centigrade (68 degrees Fahrenheit).

The only requirement for inclusion in the collection is that the item must have been found at the memorial, so the wide-ranging collection includes Detroit Tigers and Boston Red Sox baseball caps, worn dog tags ("Anderson, R.C. USMC. 094098. Presbyterian") crumpled high school football

clippings, diaries and a POW-MIA bracelet that says, "Roni, you are with us in spirit, always." There are the postcards and notes. "Dear Dad, I really miss you. Lots of love to all you B-52 guys. I love you," scrawled on freezer paper.

And the letter wrapped in plastic that Mrs. Winbush left at the memorial in 1983, nearly 15 years af-

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### INSIDE



Dizzy Gillespie, a founding father of bebop, will be at the Nice Jazz Festival. Page 6.

The ruling Mexican party claimed victory in Sunday's national elections. Page 3.

Egypt, worried by religious strife, acts to restrict Muslim zealots. Page 5.

### BUSINESS/FINANCE

The EC and the United States reportedly agreed to a one-week truce in their trade dispute over pasta. Page 7.

### TOMORROW

As the Pentagon wrestles with problems of cost and quality, many would-be reformers are looking to Europe for solutions.



## In Spain, Austerity And Political Drama

Popularity of González Under Strain In Conflict Over Pension and Job Cuts

By Edward Schumacher  
New York Times Service

MADRID—Prime Minister Felipe González, after nearly three years in office, remains highly popular despite Spain's depressed economy. But the problems have begun to take their toll. Last week, Mr. González gave his shuffling

der Generalissimo Francisco Franco, who died in 1975.

The Communists, as a clandestine group, were better organized and emerged quickly as the most powerful union force. But the Socialists have caught up. Today, each controls about a third of the organized workers; the remainder are divided among the anarchists and regional unions, as in Galicia and the Basque country.

Mr. Redondo accused the workers' commissions of opportunism and refused to take part in the strike. But the two confederations buried the hatchet long enough to join in a protest march.

At the moment, Prime Minister González can afford to resist the unions. They represent only 20 percent of the work force. They never fully recovered from the Franco era and the growth of the service and technology industries has cut into manufacturing, their key base.

While the unions rely on party affiliations for their identity, they look to the government for money. A government-controlled union fund built by contributions from workers and businesses under the Franco regime today holds nearly \$2 billion. The unions have been living largely off that.

The Communist threat to Mr. González, moreover, often appears exaggerated. Few members of the workers' commissions are card-carrying Communists. The Communist Party commands only about 4 percent of the vote.

Mr. González concluded a pact last fall with business groups and unions seeking to balance austerity, economic flexibility and social justice with economic modernization.

The pact held wages near the inflation rate, limited strikes, and called vaguely for a tightening of pension eligibility and loosening of Franco-era laws that made it difficult to dismiss a worker.

In return, the government expanded unemployment benefits. Despite a boycott by the workers' commissions of the negotiations, the agreement has been highly successful in reducing strikes.

This may not last. Among Socialists, Mr. Redondo remains a somewhat feared figure. As he noted recently, "The interests of the government and the interests of the unions are very different."

Some concrete effects are anticipated, one of them directly affecting the Atlantic alliance. Spain will find it easier to remain a member of the alliance now that it has been accepted into the EC, officials say. The issue will be put to a referendum next year.

Another result, commonly mentioned but less certain, may be new EC avenues to the Arab world and Latin America, with which Spain, in particular, has special ties of history and culture.

Still, the new members are entering the community at a time of considerable public and official skepticism over its ability to transcend national differences and move closer to reality.

"It should not astonish us that in each of the state members, the community is a scapegoat for national difficulties," said Alexander Schaub, a staff member of the European Commission, the EC's executive staff in Brussels.

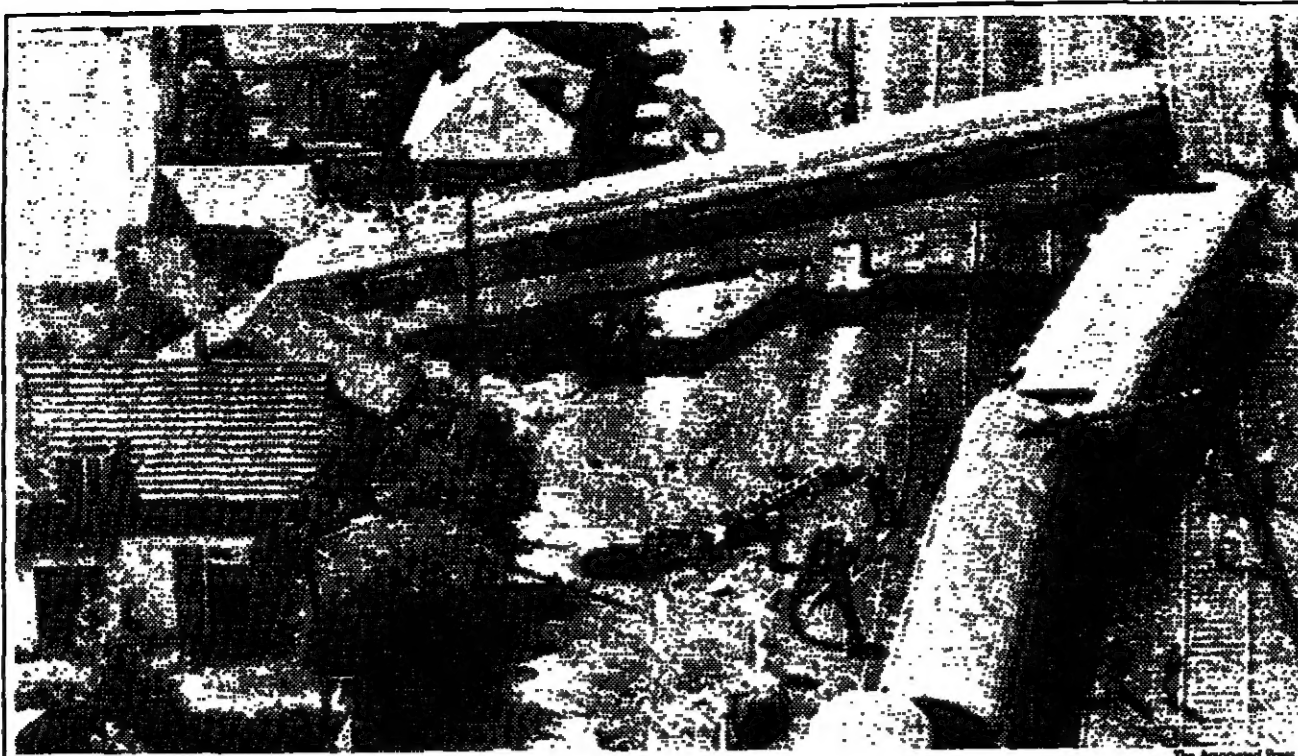
"The basic purpose of their membership was to achieve long-term clarity and stability. If they know that they are definitely partners in the community, they will have a stable context for the future."

The documents that created the Common Market envisaged a genuine economic integration, with free trade and the end of restrictions on the flow of money, goods and technology. A specific element of the vision, in those optimistic times, was the emergence of transnational industries that would replace the multiplicity of national enterprises with their tendency to compete rather than cooperate.

Beyond that, the founders hoped that economic integration would lead automatically to higher degrees of political and military cooperation. There were hopes that the European Commission would become an overall government, that there would eventually be common defense and foreign policies and that a concept of European citizenship would emerge, in which people would view themselves less as Italian or French than as members of a larger community.

But much of this vision foundered in the face of what some scholars see as a conspiracy by national enterprises to hold on to their power and prerogatives.

Indeed, the EC remains first and foremost an agricultural customs union and a highly complicated network of farm price subsidies.



### 8 Killed as Train Hits Trailer-Truck in Normandy

Eight persons were killed Monday and 55 injured when the Le Havre-Paris express moving at 100 mph and carrying 500 passengers struck a trailer-truck in Saint-Pierre-du-Vauvray.

60 miles northwest of Paris. The truck driver was killed. Witnesses said the truck got stuck between crossing barriers and the driver was trying to back off when the crash occurred.

## Pessimism Gripping EC as Spain, Portugal Enter

(Continued from Page 1)

to integrate West Germany into a web of relationships and alliances, with the United States and with Western Europe, that would offer it a secure place in world affairs.

For Spain and Portugal, there is a parallel goal, European officials say. The intention is to create a network of ties and alliances that will bring the two countries into the West European mainstream.

Membership, for example, includes not only economic arrangements but also participation in such institutions as the European Court of Justice and the European Parliament.

"From the purely economic point of view there was no real reason for Spain and Portugal to join the community," said Alexander Schaub, a staff member of the European Commission, the EC's executive staff in Brussels.

"The basic purpose of their membership was to achieve long-term clarity and stability. If they know that they are definitely partners in the community, they will have a stable context for the future."

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Indeed, the EC remains first and foremost an agricultural customs union and a highly complicated network of farm price subsidies.

There is no common military program among the group, although all but Ireland belong to the Atlantic alliance; there is no transnational industrial policy; and differences arising from national pride and local laws have prevented the elimination of all economic barriers.

"In fact, the European revolution never took place," said Lindsay Armstrong, the editor of 30 Days of Europe, a monthly publication on EC affairs.

Perhaps the entry of Spain and Portugal indicates above all that despite the forces against it, the concept of a united Europe remains an important goal, one that the two countries felt was worth working for.

"Some people believe that the process is unbearably slow," a British official said. But he argued that the pace reflected the community's growth.

"For Spain and Portugal to get in," he said, "the number of specific items that had to be negotiated was far more than it was for Britain in 1973, but that's because the network of community relations is that much greater."

Without openly embracing the defense lawyer's thesis, Judge Schroeder chastised Gruner & Jahr and Stern. He said that the organizations' negligence had persuaded him to soften the sentences against the two main defendants.

The judge denounced "the bunker or plot mentality" at Stern that prevented its editors from making even elementary checks of the diary.

One of the mysteries left unresolved by the trial was the division of the money between Mr. Heidemann and Mr. Kujan. The judge said that Mr. Kujan had pocketed \$900,000, while Mr. Heidemann could not account for \$700,000.

After the two men were arrested, Stern initiated a separate proceeding in Hamburg to try to recover the lost money. A spokesman for the magazine said that he did not know what would happen to the case.

Mr. Heidemann was freed Monday afternoon pending his appeal. The Associated Press reported. Mr. Kujan remained in jail because of an arrest warrant for tax evasion that is outstanding against him in Stuttgart.

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### 2 Sentenced To Prison in Diary Fraud

(Continued from Page 1)

publishing house did not care about the notepad's authenticity and wanted a circulation-boosting sensation at any cost.

Without openly embracing the defense lawyer's thesis, Judge Schroeder chastised Gruner & Jahr and Stern. He said that the organizations' negligence had persuaded him to soften the sentences against the two main defendants.

The judge denounced "the bunker or plot mentality" at Stern that prevented its editors from making even elementary checks of the diary.

One of the mysteries left unresolved by the trial was the division of the money between Mr. Heidemann and Mr. Kujan. The judge said that Mr. Kujan had pocketed \$900,000, while Mr. Heidemann could not account for \$700,000.

After the two men were arrested, Stern initiated a separate proceeding in Hamburg to try to recover the lost money. A spokesman for the magazine said that he did not know what would happen to the case.

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### A. Tsatsos, 80, Greek Magnate, Dies in London

(Continued from Page 1)

LONDON — Alexander Tsatsos, 80, a Greek cement magnate died Saturday in London, where he had fled after being indicted on criminal fraud charges in Greece, his lawyer said.

Alexander Tsatsos said Sunday that Mr. Tsatsos, founder of Greece's biggest cement company, Hercules General Cement, died of heart failure in his London apartment.

"I'm sure it was the strain," the lawyer said.

Mr. Tsatsos's son, George, former managing director of Hercules, was with him when he died, Mr. Katsandonis said.

George A. Tsatsos, the lawyer added, planned to return to Greece "to continue to fight to prove that they are innocent."

He said no date had been fixed for the younger Mr. Tsatsos to return home.

Mr. Tsatsos and his son were among 12 former directors of Hercules indicted Friday by an Athens court for the second time on criminal fraud charges that can carry the death penalty.

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## Critics Say Madrid Move Backfired

New York Times Service

MADRID — Spain's new cabinet was sworn in last week amid assertions that Prime Minister Felipe González had been weakened politically by a dispute over a government shake-up.

Newspapers, foreign diplomats and many political leaders, from right to left, said that the cabinet changes, designed to strengthen the Socialist government, had backfired, at least temporarily.

They said that Mr. González had allowed a minor government face-lift to develop into a showdown that ended in the rancorous departure of Finance Minister Miguel Boyer and Foreign Minister Fernando López Morán.

Mr. Morán implied bitterly that he might oppose Prime Minister González's already shaky campaign to keep Spain in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

El País, the country's leading daily, said in an editorial: "The right will be concerned that Boyer is not in the dialogue with the financial world. And the anti-NATO left will be concerned that Morán is not in the Foreign Ministry."

There were tears Friday as Mr. Morán, 59, who is credited with negotiating Spain's coming entry into the Economic Community, was applauded by employees at the Foreign Ministry and by Socialist Party leaders at a conference on Europe.

The emotions were a reminder that Mr. Morán, an independent-minded politician who was once the butt of jokes because of his shuffling manner, had come to be a national hero and a power inside the party.

According to sources close to Mr. Morán, much of his bitterness was a result of the manner in which he learned of the dismissal; he was



Felipe González.

informed by a foreign visitor, President Richard von Weizsäcker of West Germany.

The Bonn official learned of it when he met with Prime Minister González, who made the decision two days earlier, according to sources close to the prime minister, but did not advise Mr. Morán.

The sources said Mr. González had dismissed Mr. Morán because of personality differences and what he saw as coyness by Mr. Morán over whether he would campaign for Spain to remain a member of the Atlantic defense alliance. The issue is to be put to a referendum.

## Canada Sets Trade Curbs

(Continued from Page 1)

ritory that South Africa administers in defiance of UN resolutions calling for its independence.

Sales of South Africa's gold Kruggerand coins will be discouraged by the government, Mr. Clark said, although such sales will not be formally prohibited because of international trade agreements.

"It is a first step," he said of the measures. "There will be others taken over the next year to 18 months."

West Germany called last week on its companies to do more to promote racial integration and black advancement in South Africa. West Germany is a large foreign investor in the country and, along with the United States, Britain and Japan, one of its most important trading partners.

In Washington, the Senate is deliberating on proposed U.S. sanctions against South Africa. A bill approved last month by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee would bar bank loans to the South African government or state-owned companies, prohibit computer sales to security forces and end cooperation in nuclear energy.

## Sri Lanka Opens Talks With Rebels

(Continued from Page 1)

serious enough to undermine the negotiations. Some splinter guerrilla groups are not part of the cease-fire.

Although the Tamil groups continue to say they favor an independent nation, known as Tamil Eelam, many analysts believe they might be satisfied if the government proposes to increase the autonomy of the northern and eastern parts of the island, where Tamils predominate.

But many of the analysts also question whether Mr. Jayawardene will come forward with autonomy proposals that will satisfy the guerrillas.

A Tamil insurgent leader said in an interview here Sunday that the Sri Lanka government delegation appeared to consist mostly of technicians rather than political figures, which he said suggested that they would have little latitude to negotiate.

"We are not fighting for the sake of fighting," said K. Umamaheswaran, secretary-general of the People's Liberation Organization of Tamil Eelam. "We are not seeking a separate state for the sake of separation. We are trying to protect the basic rights of the Tamil people."

He added, "If the Sri Lanka government proposes something which can protect the basic rights of the Tamils, and if they implement it, we will consider it."

The insurgency stems from a longstanding rivalry between the Tamils, who are Hindus, and the Sinhalese, who are Buddhists and



K. Umamaheswaran: "Not fighting for the sake of fighting."

make up about three-quarters of the island's population.

As recently as January, Mr. Jayawardene, a Sinhalese, vowed that he would not talk to any of the guerrilla leaders, "even if I am dragged to them by an elephant."

But after that declaration, the insurgency spread, with hundreds dying each month.

The violence culminated in a raid by Tamil guerrillas in the holy Buddhist township of Anuradhapura, in which nuns, women and children were among those killed. The economy of the island has been devastated by the fighting.

Mr. Jayawardene said recently that he was prepared to challenge those within his own camp who are counseling a hard line against the guerrillas. He has sent his brother, Hector Jayawardene, as the principal delegate to the talks, rather than a senior member of his cabinet.



# Ruling Party U.S. Supreme Court, After Conservative Trend, Turns Back to the Center

## In Mexico Sees Victory In Elections

By Al Kamen

Washington Post Service

MEXICO CITY — The long-

running Institutional Revolutionary

Party has claimed victory in gubernatorial elections in two states

where it had faced strong chal-

lenges, but the main opposition

party alleged that there had been

widespread vote tampering and

fraud.

Mexicans voted Sunday for

governors in seven of the country's

31 states, for 400 seats in the

Chamber of Deputies, and a hand-

ful of state and municipal posts.

The official results are to be an-

nounced Sunday.

The government party claimed

an overwhelming victory.

"We can affirm that we obtained

clear triumphs," a party spokes-

man, Juan Saldaña Rosell, said in a

statement. He said the claim was

based on polling results from

around the country and included

all seven gubernatorial races.

Earlier, in heavily industrialized

Nevo León, along the Texas border,

and the rich agricultural state

of Sonora, just south of Arizona, it

was thought that the opposition

National Action Party might be-

come the first opposition party to

win a gubernatorial race in more than 30

years.

Shortly after the polls closed

Sunday evening, President Miguel

de la Madrid's Institutional Revolu-

tionary Party, which has been in

power since 1910, claimed victory

for the candidates in Sonora,

Rodolfo Félix Valdés, and in Nuevo

León, Jorge Treviño, although it

acknowledged not having the full

results.

Supporters of the opposition

rightist party alleged even before

the voting ended that the ruling

party had engaged in vote fraud.

In Monterrey, capital of Nuevo

León, citizens in one neighborhood

said they had forcibly opened a

ballot box before voting began and

found it stuffed with ballots for the

ruling party.

The editor in chief of the state's

principal opposition newspaper, El

Norte, said his journalists reported

12 cases of polling stations being

held up by armed men who stole

ballot boxes.

Opposition party officials

claimed that the heavy turnout

showed the ruling party's strength

in both states.

"The vote was clear," Adalberto

Rosales López, the opposition gubernatorial

candidate in Sonora, said Sunday night. "There was no doubt

of it, I won, but they committed

fraud and cheated us. The people

voted for a change but the official

party did not allow it."

"This removes the democratic

mask of this government," he said.

Fernando Canales Clarfondo,

the party's gubernatorial candidate in

Nuevo León, echoed the allega-

tions of fraud, and said, "We won't

let the maximum authorities wash

their hands of this."

The ruling party was not consid-

ered in danger of losing its tight

grip on the political system. But

three years of economic crisis and

austerity have eroded some of the

party's popularity among the mid-

dle and working classes, bolstering

support for the conservative opposi-

tion.

(AP, Reuters)

that the court had "returned to the

role it has played historically as a

defender of the individual."

The difference between the two

terms was the court's key swing

vote, Justice Lewis F. Powell Jr.

Justice Powell sided with conserva-

tives consistently during last year's

term, but this year pulled in the

opposite direction.

When Justice Powell voted on

almost any case, he tended to tip

the scale. He was on the losing side

only six times in 89 decisions in

the term he participated this term. In

18 cases where the court split 5-4,

he was in the majority 14 times.

Mr. Neuhouser said Justice Pow-

ell was now "the most powerful

individual in America." Mr. Pow-

ell, 78, a moderate from Virginia

appointed by President Richard M.

Nixon, sided with the liberals this

year more than he has in any of his

14 years on the court.

Conservatives such as Bruce E.

Fein, who analyzes the court for the

American Enterprise Institute, said

last week that he was surprised

when the administration "suffered

several defeats" in several areas in

what he called a term of "pause and

irresolution."

Mr. Fein said he was optimistic

last fall that the court would lower

the barriers to church-state separa-

tion. The Supreme Court in recent

terms had approved a city govern-

ment-sponsored Christmas nativity

scene, state tax deductions for reli-

gious school tuition and a state-

paid chaplain for the Nebraska leg-

islature.

"Everything that seemed to have

been won," Mr. Fein said, "went

out very quickly," as the court, in

addition to the parochial school

cases, reaffirmed its disapproval of

teacher-led prayer in public schools

and struck down a law that gave

employees who are religious greater

rights than nonreligious workers.

"State officials misread the court

as having moved all the way toward

the subordination of the free spee-

ch," said Laurence H. Tribe, a

Harvard Law School professor and

constitutional scholar.

"It was testing" last year, Mr.

Tribe said, "but it had not gone all

the way." Conservatives were push-

ing the justices "so far so fast that

they may have recoiled from an

invitation to join the new right. It

was an offer the court could readily

refuse."

The Reagan administration,

however, did win a substantial

number of cases in which the jus-

tices backed executive branch pro-

tections, and the administration

generally had its way in criminal

cases.

Justice Department figures show

the government won 80 percent of

its cases overall, down from an ex-

traordinary 87 percent a year ago.

But the cases it lost this year often

were the most important cases, a

reversal of last year's record.

Overall, the justices this term

gave much greater weight to indi-

vidual rights as opposed to govern-

ment power.

## Burger Calls Some Lawyer Ads 'Shysterism'

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Chief Justice Warren E.

Burger, long an opponent of advertising by law-

yers, has told an American Bar Association com-

mission that some of the ads are "sheer shyster-

ism."

"I will never — my advice to the public is never,

never, never, under any circumstances, engage the

services of a lawyer who advertises," Justice Burger

told the Commission on Professionalism meeting

Sunday.

"I am not ready to say that publicly yet, but

someday I will," Justice Burger told about 30

persons at the unpublished session that was

part of the bar association's weeklong convention

in Washington.

No association material listed him as the speak-

er, but the meeting was open to anyone who wished

to attend.

The chief justice said he approved of bar associ-

ations publicizing their lawyer referral services as a

way to reach the public. But, he said, "Any idea we

need the kind of advertising I am addressing ...

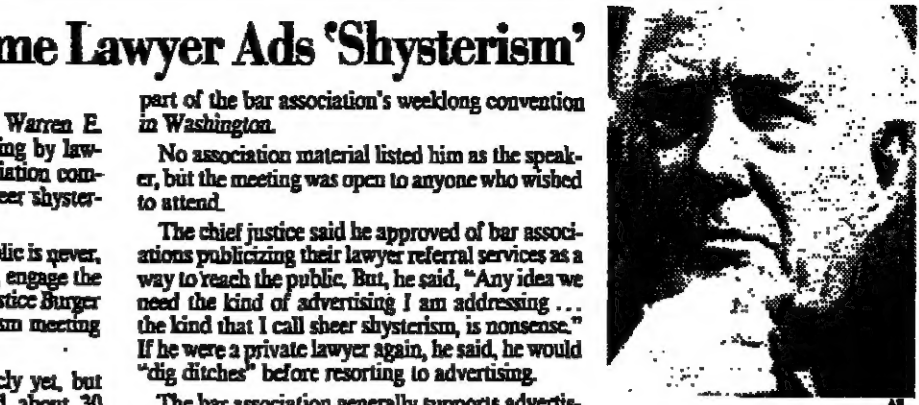
the kind that I call sheer shysterism, is nonsense."

If he were a private lawyer again, he said, he would

"dig ditches" before resorting to advertising.

The bar association generally supports advertis-

ing by lawyers if it is not false or misleading.



Warren E. Burger

trust suits, this term the justices

heightened protections against

such suits in two cases that "much

more directly affected pocket-

books," Mr. Lacovara said.

"Where there is elbow room to

interpret federal statutes in favor of

state autonomy, the Supreme

Court gives states the benefit of the

doubt.

The last term seemed quieter

than recent terms. There were few

signed opinions — 140 as op-

posed to 151 in each of the preced-

ing two terms — and a number of

important cases were decided by tie

votes because of Justice Powell's

absence.

He missed 56 cases because of

surgery for a cancerous prostate.

The justices also ducked constitu-

tional questions whenever possi-

ble, deciding several major cases on

narrow grounds that resolved the

individual case but did not touch

on broader questions.

The term has already sparked

debate among law professors over

whether last year was an aberration

or this year was the calm before a

conservative storm.

Mr. Tribe said that a year ago the

court was "on the precipice and no

one could say whether it was going

to leap or step back." He said this

term was a source of relief to civil

libertarians because the court

stepped back.

But he called the most recent

term a "dicey situation," with the

court making decisions on a case-

by-case basis and in close votes.

Conservatives said they hope

that one or two key Reagan ap-

pointments would make the differ-

ence.

Although the justices, including

Justice Powell, appear to be in good

health and seem bent on staying on

the court as long as they can, five of

them are over 76.

## U.S. Hospital Chains Sell Insurance In Challenge to Nonprofit Companies

By Martin Tolchin

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Several

large private hospital chains have

expanded into health insurance, a

move that many experts predict

will significantly alter the health

care industry.

The Hospital Corporation of

America, Humana, American

Medical International and National

Medical Enterprises are among

the private, profit-seeking hospital

chains that are mounting a direct

challenge to Blue Cross-Blue Shield

and other nonprofit health insur-

ance companies.

Barely a year old, hospital chain

insurance already has about a mil-

lion subscribers, according to com-

pany officials.

"What we are seeing is a major

structural change in the health care

delivery system in the United

States," said Royce Diner, chair-



# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## To Avert a Crash Landing

Economic policy-makers are chilling the northern summer by not facing facts. As it escapes the high inflation syndrome, the industrial world cruises into another high-risk area. Some spots see a crash landing.

One risk is that slow growth in America, coupled with the overvalued dollar, will lead the White House to give in to pressures for protection that would bring back the '30s. A second risk is that decline of the dollar will be so abrupt as to set off a world financial crisis, shattering such business confidence as has been rebuilt after the tribulations of the early '80s. A third is that even if American policy takes a turn toward sanity, the beneficial effects will be blocked by unresponsive attitudes from other countries.

Gathering crisis for the rich may nurture a further risk: debt default by the poor. Debtors have so far eschewed this option, but Fidel Castro — not the best economist — urges them to take it. Mistakes by the rich could encourage them to do so.

A crash landing starting in America, as opposed to a gradual downward adjustment of the dollar and balanced growth of world trade and employment, is not inevitable. But when Karl Otto Pöhl, president of West Germany's central bank, warns of it in public, the risk must be taken seriously. Central bankers do not indulge in scare stories.

Events in America are disputing. Conflicting plans for reducing the budget deficit have produced deadlock between the House and the Senate, and leadership from the

president has been lacking. The size of the deficit means heavy borrowing abroad, which keeps the dollar high — one informed estimate suggests that it is 40-percent overvalued. Spending by Americans is increasingly concentrated on imports, with many domestic industries facing depression.

More determined budget action in Washington is a necessary condition for avoiding a crash landing from which the whole world would suffer. But it is not a sufficient condition. The immediate effect of budgetary stringency will be depressive, and this needs to be offset by contrary policies abroad. Bonn and Tokyo have major responsibilities here, but their responses are poor. Rejecting the advice — which even their own cautious economists have offered — to have slightly more expansionary budgets, they continue to rely on foreign trade surpluses for stimulus. These surpluses will drop if Washington gets its deficit under control.

In all three countries, politicians ignore a simple economic fact: Public borrowing should match private spending. America's future is in pawn because public borrowing greatly exceeds what the private sector saves. West Germany and Japan, on the contrary, are robbing themselves — and the world — of benefits by borrowing less than their citizens want to save. If we are to land softly, leading governments need to rethink their policies before their constituencies come back from the summer beaches.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

## What Policy at the Fed?

Two seats on the Federal Reserve Board will fall vacant in the next six months. When it fills them, President Reagan will have chosen a majority of the board's seven members. That requires him to decide what kind of a monetary policy he wants. The administration, like economic conservatism in general, is split.

Monetarists stand for tight restraint on the money supply to hold down inflation. Supply-siders push for faster growth, with less concern for inflation. So far the administration has been in the comfortable position of being able to stand on both sides of the argument. It has been able to blame high interest rates on the Federal Reserve, while simultaneously taking credit for the low inflation that those rates have enforced. Why? Because the Federal Reserve is led by a strong chairman, Paul Volcker, whom Mr. Reagan inherited from the previous administration, and because Mr. Volcker has had the support of a majority of the board's other six members.

Now one strong and reliable member of that majority, Lyle E. Gramley, has announced his resignation. The term of another, J. Charles Partee, will expire in January.

The question is whether President Reagan, in replacing them, will try to create a new and different majority pulling in another direction against Mr. Volcker. Mr. Reagan's first appointment to the board, in 1982, was Vice Chairman Preston Martin. The second, Mar-

tha R. Seger, has only recently been confirmed. The votes of Fed members are hardly more predictable than those of Supreme Court justices, but both of these Reagan appointees have occasionally seemed to suggest that they favor more emphasis on growth than the present majority does. That would mean less emphasis on policing inflation.

The Fed has become a kind of hobgoblin to some in Mr. Reagan's administration and his party, particularly among the supply-siders. To them, it has emerged as the single all-purpose explanation for the failures of Mr. Reagan's economic strategy. This accusation is particularly strong in the wing of the Republican Party that is gathering around Representative Jack Kemp and his campaign for the presidency. It is Mr. Reagan's most fervent supporters who will press him hardest to use these appointments to seize control of the Federal Reserve and turn its course.

But Mr. Volcker has come to embody the country's commitment to low inflation. Any attempt by the White House to undercut his policies at the Fed is going to be interpreted widely throughout this country and the world as an intentional swing to easy money and, inevitably, rising prices. An administration running budget deficits of \$200 billion a year is not in a safe position to risk raising further fears of high inflation ahead.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

## A Big Loophole to Close

General Dynamics, America's biggest defense contractor, has owed no federal income taxes since 1972. Any fair tax reform ought to close that large loophole, but President Reagan proposes only to narrow it, and then wonders why anyone calls his plan unfair.

The issue here is "completed-contract" accounting. It allows corporations to delay paying taxes on profit from a long-term contract until the job is completed, but lets them deduct the costs of that project on a current basis each year. If XYZ Inc. is building 25 jet fighters, it can write off some of the costs against profits from other projects each year even though it receives periodic payments for the planes from the Pentagon. The tax on the profit from the planes is not due until all 25 have been delivered. For a major defense contractor working many projects simultaneously, these deferrals can go on and on. By the time the jet fighter contract is fulfilled and the profit becomes taxable, it can be offset by the heavy start-up costs of a missile contract.

This accounting method is not an insidious contrivance of profiteers. It works for other businesses and for private as well as government contracts. The rationale is that a company cannot compute in advance what its taxable profit will be. Some deferral may thus be

essential for smaller enterprises with limited cash. But surely General Dynamics and other giants know they will come out whole on their defense business. General Electric, Boeing, Grumman and Lockheed have also owed no taxes in one or more of the last few years.

Congress put some limits on this free ride in 1982, but they are not yet fully effective. The Reagan administration now proposes further limits, by reducing the list of currently deductible expenses. Yet at the same time the Reagan plan would increase the benefit by reducing the corporate tax rate. The eventual taxes would be figured at a lower rate than the one in effect when the profits were accumulated.

The tax reform plan of Senator Bill Bradley and Representative Richard Gephardt would permit a modified deferral but collect interest retroactively on the amounts postponed. Representative Fortney Stark proposes banning "completed-contract" accounting outright for federal contracts of two years or longer.

The newest recruit to the cause of reform is Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, who testified the other day that he was "all for eliminating" this special advantage. His embarrassment over \$640 toilet seats is compounded when the manufacturer owes no tax.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

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## Now Comes a Chance to Redefine Strategic Balance

By Flora Lewis

NICE — Now that Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev have made a date in Geneva, planning can begin in earnest. Clearly, this cannot be the "carefully prepared" summit that both sides have sometimes demanded, in the sense that there is not enough time for the precise and intricate negotiations needed to draft a major treaty. And it is true that a poorly written treaty creates serious risks.

Americans experienced in bargaining with Moscow point out that its usual approach to applying agreements is to make full use of loopholes and ambiguities. The result, if definitions are less than exact and perfectly lucid, is to increase suspicion and recrimination instead of fulfilling the purpose of easing tensions.

That certainly developed from the 1972 Nixon-Brezhnev accord, which was the heart of détente. Instead of establishing general rules of superpower conduct as was supposed at the time, its loose terms were interpreted in fluidly contradictory ways. There are other reasons for the collapse of détente, but invoking explanations doomed to disappointment makes an inevitably difficult relationship much harder to manage.

Moscow thought U.S. acceptance of strategic "parity" meant recognition of that quality in all senses: po-

litical, economic, even psychological. That was not only far beyond American intentions, it was beyond America's capacity to assure. The United States thought Moscow had accepted constraints on its ambitions to bring Communists to power in other parts of the world. That would imply a change in Soviet ideology and the fundamentals of its regime, which may or may not come some day but obviously will not derive from a mere declaratory agreement.

To work effectively, accords must reflect currently perceived mutual interest. They do not create trust out of primeval mire. They can only express shared need, essentially to reduce the dangers of superpower war.

But the fact that there is no prospect of a dramatic reversal in East-West relations at the summit does not mean it would be a mere courtesy call where two men meet to show their amiability. It cannot avoid being a milestone after six years of deterioration. The mere fact of the summit meeting engages the apparatus of each government and marks a new departure to define what is tolerable, what should be considered "normal" in Soviet-U.S. relations.

Mr. Reagan had already planned to launch himself on a special tram

course of Soviet studies, and that now becomes an urgent priority. No matter how affable the partners, it is evident in every official Soviet-American exchange that minds work differently. The Russians have just as much trouble grasping the assumptions that underlie American ways of thought as Americans have figuring out the mechanisms that move the Russians' secretive society.

It is better to be aware of that and not leap to conclusions about basic understanding, whether of friendliness or hostility, because of words and images. Here Mr. Reagan's skill in image-making and modern American's audiovisual obsession can be a handicap, not an advantage.

What is needed is not just smiling spectacle but a sense of architecture, of design for the long term so that not only the two giants but the whole world can get on with the problems of the age in a certain sense of security. Both sides have already said they seek strategic stability. Neither quite believes that the other doesn't really mean military domination. This is not a matter of some devious master plan. The lessons that the Soviet military establishment drew from World War II, still the source of its basic doctrine, were "never again to be

taken by surprise, never again on our territory." But, as West European analysts point out, acceptance of this would mean that "if war were to come, we would be the ones to be surprised, and on our territory." By such a definition, the goals of strategic stability are incompatible.

The task has to be an attempt to work out what stability means in a way both can accept. So far the focus has been on missile counting, and the results have been disappointing, to say the least. An agreement in principle that arsenals are much too high for anyone's safety could be a start toward a new search for balance.

Further, it is evident that balance must include defense as well as offense. That principle should be reaffirmed. It does not mean abandoning Mr. Reagan's wish to rely more on defense than on offense, which may or may not be feasible. It does mean full acceptance of the linkage.

Removal of the Soviet Union's veteran foreign minister, Andrei Gromyko, from direct negotiating responsibility may signal greater willingness to explore new approaches on Moscow's side. In any case, the chances for making Geneva turn out to be a watershed depend on trying to look well beyond the moment, with hope but without illusions.

The New York Times

## At Milan, Europe Put the Cart Before 10 Horses

By Giles Merritt

BRUSSELS — The wreckage of the European Community's June 28-29 summit in Milan gives rise to two basic questions. If the EC cannot move forward, must it begin to go backward? And were the European leaders not being asked to address the wrong issue in the wrong way?

The row at Milan — the EC Commission's president, Jacques Delors, has bluntly called it a "rupture" — was essentially over the degree of political integration and eventual federalism that the member states can accept. The way in which tempers flared across the conference table showed that, almost 30 years after the Rome Treaty, Europeans are still deeply divided on the question of political and economic union.

All the founder members — the six who wrote the treaty — say it now needs more rewriting if Europe is to achieve greater strength through unity. But latecomers like Britain, Denmark and Greece object that they already concede enough of their sovereign powers to Brussels.

The Milan meeting had been billed as the occasion for the 10 heads of government to relaunch a common market that has lost momentum and direction. With old bones of contention like Britain's disproportionate budget contribution and Spain and Portugal's entry terms safely out of the way, it was hoped that the summit would agree on a new decision-making system capable of unblocking the Community's logjam of stalled internal negotiations.

One of the main reasons why the Community is nowadays in disarray is the snail's pace at which many joint decisions are reached. A number of proposals have been frozen inside the machinery of the council of ministers for over 10

years. At the same time, more and more of Europe's political and legislative business winds up in Brussels. Last year ministers had to troop here or down to Luxembourg to attend more than 80 sessions of the council, whereas in 1976 there were 53 such meetings.

The major bugbear, though, is that unanimity has become the practice when the ministers vote on a proposal, or so, ever since Charles de Gaulle boycotted the Community with his "empty chair" policy in defense of France's sovereignty, with the result that although majority voting is theoretically the system for all but innovative matters, the reality is that it is never used.

To try to resolve this impasse, the EC countries are to take part in a special "inter-governmental" conference, probably to be held in Luxembourg in October. Unpropitiously, the idea of the conference had to be bulldozed through at Milan in a 7-3 vote. The British, Danes and Greeks have

made painfully clear that they do not think there will be much to talk about in Luxembourg.

The likelihood of the Luxembourg conference coming up with something worth submitting to the Community's year-end summit is slim. The risk is that the conference will drag on inconclusively for several months, rubbing salt in Europe's wounds by becoming a daily reminder that politically the Community has come to a halt.

In Brussels at present there seem to be no optimists, only pessimists and extreme pessimists. The former say that Europe is being made to confront "the moment of truth" in which either all member states must accept majority voting or they must resign themselves to a two-speed Europe as the original six forge ahead on their own. The less optimistic, some of whom wonder if Milan has not revealed the Community as the political hoax it always was, warn of a stalemate stretching years ahead.

Perhaps the gloom would be dispelled if Europeans realized that Milan failed unnecessarily. The summit was asked to agree on concessions of sovereignty as a precondition for economic recovery through a free market. Yet governments are more likely to make concessions to safeguard what has already been accomplished.

Milan rather casually adopted the Commission's master plan for a genuine common market by 1992. But that, not majority voting, should have been the centerpiece. For those liberalizers who create what Walter Hallstein, one of the Community's founding fathers, used to call "Sachzwang" — the economic momentum that should make majority voting palatable to all.

International Herald Tribune

## Soviet Foreign Policy: Restoring a Tough Image

By Seweryn Bialer

This is the first of three articles.

NEW YORK — With the election of former Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko to the presidency of the Soviet Union, Mikhail Gorbachev has consolidated his leadership.

By placing his own man, Eduard Shevardnadze, in charge of the Foreign Ministry, Mr. Gorbachev has taken control of foreign policy. The period of relative Soviet passivity and reacting to American initiatives in the international arena is probably over. We can now expect the Soviet Union to begin looking for opportunities to exploit American vulnerabilities.

The general outline and directions of Mr. Gorbachev's foreign policy are becoming increasingly clear. The new Russian leader has three basic goals:

- To re-establish the Soviet international image as a superpower that is strong, decisive and determined to pursue a global role of "equality" with the United States.
- To damage significantly the image of America in the international arena. This second goal suggests that Moscow will be looking for opportunities to embarrass Washington and aggravate its problems abroad whenever possible — most likely in Nicaragua but also possibly in Pakistan, the Philippines, Korea and Egypt.
- To obtain an arms control agreement that will permit him to concentrate on more pressing domestic economic and social problems.

It is likely that these goals, especially the second and third, will prove contradictory and impossible to pursue simultaneously, and that Mr. Gorbachev will need to choose which is more important. Or he may find the third goal foreclosed by U.S. action in response to Soviet initiatives,

or by U.S. determination to pursue the Strategic Defense Initiative.

Meanwhile, by virtue of his own moves and the situation he inherits, Mr. Gorbachev is in an extraordinary position to direct Soviet foreign and security policies. Mr. Gromyko's departure from a position of real power is a giant step in the elimination of the old guard from the inner circle of Soviet decision-makers.

During the interregnum under Konstantin Chernenko, the making of foreign policy was for all practical purposes concentrated in the hands of Mr. Gromyko and his deputies.

Mr. Shevardnadze is little known even in the Soviet Union. His power base is in Georgia. In Moscow he will be entirely dependent on Mr. Gorbachev's support. He will be a minister of foreign affairs for whom the policy will be made by Mr. Gorbachev and his closest associates.

Similarly, in formulating security policy for the Soviet Union Mr. Gorbachev is in a strong position. Dmitri Ustinov, whose authority as defense minister was unchallenged, died last December not long after he dismissed Nikolai Ogarkov as military chief of staff. Neither man's replacement has the authority of his predecessor.

As Mr. Gorbachev puts his own imprint on Soviet policy, he is acutely aware that the Soviet Union is in the throes of a deep domestic crisis that is not only economic but also social and political. His priorities are unquestionably domestic. But the Soviet Union's international situation, the

revitalization of America's world role and especially the arms control negotiations in Geneva do not leave Mr. Gorbachev the luxury of a semi-isolationist choice. He must play actively in the international arena.

He inherits awesome military power from his predecessors, but also an international situation long typified by a passive or reactive Soviet foreign policy. His three foreign policy goals take into account both the Soviet Union's domestic situation and the diminished international role it has been playing in the last several years.

The Soviet image has been tarnished by several years of leadership paralysis in the Kremlin. In pursuing his first goal — improving that image — Mr. Gorbachev seems determined to maintain Soviet control over traditional or relatively new areas of influence or dominance. The Soviet Union, in Mr. Gorbachev's eyes, may be too weak to show weakness.

A key example of this policy goal is the emerging Soviet hard line toward Eastern Europe — which is as hard pressed economically as the Soviet Union but cannot expect significant Soviet help. Favorable economic performance in Eastern Europe, fundamental to the region's social stability, depends primarily on close economic relations with the West.

But pursuing closer relations with the West to gain social stability conflicts with the political orthodoxy that Mr. Gorbachev has chosen to demonstrate Soviet strength. The political orthodoxy and the crackdown on liberals in Eastern Europe is

meant to prevent unrest and a drift away from tight Soviet control.

This is a hard-line policy that does not respond favorably to the desires of the leadership of most of these countries for closer ties with the West; a policy that demands greater contribution from Eastern Europe to the development of Soviet natural resources while trying to force on East Europeans higher prices for Soviet exports; a policy directed against political and economic innovations.

The writer, professor of political science at Columbia University, travels often to the Soviet Union. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Pakistan and the Sikhs

Regarding "Gandhi and the Sikhs: After the Crash, a Narrow Road" (June 29) by Pranay Gupta:

The Air-India crash has indeed gripped the world for the loss of human life. But Mr. Gupta's reference to "Pakistan-based Sikh separatists" was unwarranted and factually incorrect. Pakistan's position on the events in India's Punjab and on the Sikh movement has clearly been one of noninterference in the affairs of its neighbor, and the question of Sikh bases in Pakistan does not arise. Misstatements of facts like these result in creating misunderstanding, not only about Pakistan's policy of strict adherence to the principles of noninterference but also about Pakistan's policy toward India, a neighbor with

whom Pakistan is in the process of normalizing its relations.

RAANA MUMTAZ  
Embassy of Pakistan,  
Paris.

### An Unforgotten Novel

In his June 26 review of Gunter Grass' "On Writing and Politics: 1967-1983," Christopher Lehmann-Haupt refers to a "nearly forgotten" novel by Alfred Döblin. But "Berlin Alexanderplatz" is regarded as a modern masterpiece in West Germany. It was filmed by the late Rainer Fassbinder and has recently been issued in a Penguin paperback as a modern classic. "Berlin Alexanderplatz" has hardly been forgotten.

MITCH SNYDER,  
Frankfurt.

## FROM OUR JULY 9 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

**1910: Cost of U.S. Government Rises**  
NEW YORK — Theories attributing the advance in the cost of living to increased production of gold or to the tariff are well enough, but there's no denying the one important element in the advance is the enormously increased cost of government — national, state and municipal. The first "billion dollar Congress" gave the country a shock and led to a clamor for economy. Now we have single sessions of Congress that authorize the expenditure of a billion without exciting special attention. The record of thirty States shows that their expenditures from 1900 to 1909 increased more than ninety percent. The money for all this extravagance comes out of the pockets of the people. It is a heavy burden and constitutes a most important element in the greater cost of living of which the masses so bitterly complain.

**1935: Depression Threatens Japan**  
PARIS — The old adage about a silver lining to every cloud apparently applies to the new business depression with which Japan is threatened. The new depression goes far beyond what might have serious consequences. But these are in part offset by the probable effect of the depression on Japan's aggressive foreign policy. It has long been apparent that Japan's lack of raw materials of modern industrialism might act as a brake on her expansionist tendencies. This poverty has been one of the motivating forces behind this policy. But there comes a time when the cost of waging war abroad becomes unbearable. Two things are clear: the policy of expansion in China will require more, not less, money; and the government cannot indefinitely support the army and navy by what amounts to forced loans.

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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel.: (1) 747-1265. Telex: 612718 (Herald). Cables Herald Paris. ISSN: 0294-8052.

Director of the publication: Walter N. Thayer.  
Asia Headquarters, 24-34, Hennessy Rd., Hong Kong. Tel. 5-285618. Telex 61170.  
Managing Dir. U.K.: Robin MacKinnon, 63 Long Acre, London WC2E 9AT. Tel. 236-4800. Telex 262029.  
Gen. Mgr. W. Germany: W. Lehmkuhl, 15, 6000 Frankfurt, FRG. Tel. 416221.  
S.A. on capital of 1,500,000 F. RCS Number B 73-021126. Commission Paritaire No. 61337.  
U.S. subscription: \$322 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.  
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# Egypt, Worried by Rising Religious Tension, Acts to Curb Moslem Zealots

By Judith Miller  
New York Times Service

CAIRO — The Egyptian government, in a distinct shift of policy, has started a campaign to stem the growth of Islamic fundamentalist forces.

Until recently, the government of President Hosni Mubarak sought to avoid open confrontation with the fundamentalist Moslems.

Signs of what one official called the government's new "firmness" reportedly reflect Egyptian concern about the growth of extremism not only in Egypt but also in Lebanon and throughout the region.

"A clear message is being sent to fundamentalists," a senior official said. "Egypt will continue to pursue democracy, to foster free expression and debate, but there are limits beyond which no one will be permitted to go."

In a speech last week, President Mubarak issued his toughest warning since assuming power and he vowed to crush any group that fomented unrest under "evil slogans."

Although he did not refer to fundamentalists by name, the target of his remarks was clear, officials said. "I warn and I warn and I warn again," he declared.

Beginning this week, drivers of vehicles that display Islamic or other religious decals and bumper stickers will be subject to fines of unspecified amounts and risk having their licenses confiscated for a year, the Ministry of Interior decreed last week.

For the last two weeks, the government has engaged in an intense



Islamic faithful, with police looking on, praying in a Cairo street to back their demand for a return to Moslem law.

sticker will be subject to fines of unspecified amounts and risk having their licenses confiscated for a year, the Ministry of Interior decreed last week.

For the last two weeks, the government has engaged in an intense

test of will over demands by Islamic fundamentalists that Egypt immediately adopt the Sharia, Islam's 1,300-year-old legal code.

The government has banned marches and demonstrations demanding the Sharia, has tried to

wrest control of the nation's largest fundamentalist mosque from its leadership and has issued stern warnings about forms of protest that will not be tolerated.

A week ago, the government's ruling National Democratic Party

introduced in Parliament a woman's rights law that the Supreme Court had ruled unconstitutional two months ago, citing procedural grounds.

The measure was quickly approved. Leading Islamic funda-

mentalists opposed both the original 1979 law and the new version, which restored most, but not all, the rights of women in divorce cases.

The government's edict banning bumper stickers was aimed at stopping the so-called "bumper-sticker war" between Moslems and Christians, which has risked setting off tension and strife, officials said.

Although most of Egypt's 48 million people are Moslems, the country has 4 million to 6 million Coptic Christians. Sectarian clashes were frequent before Islamic militants assassinated President Anwar Sadat in October 1981, and President Mubarak has taken steps to prevent a renewal of tension.

The Islamic stickers, the most popular of which proclaim, "There is No God but Allah, and Muhammad is His Prophet" — one of the five pillars of Islam — have recently flooded shops and sidewalk stands, selling at the equivalent of 25 cents each.

Copts have responded by affixing to their cars pictures of their spiritual leader, Pope Shenouda III, freed by Mr. Mubarak last January after 40 months of banishment at a desert monastery. Crucifixes have also proliferated, as have stickers proclaiming, in Arabic, "The Lord is My Shepherd."

In another move to curb reli-

gious extremism, the Ministry of Religious Affairs tried to take control of the Noor Mosque, Cairo's largest fundamentalist mosque, last week by naming its own sheikh to preach in the place of Sheikh Hafez Salama, the most vocal advocate of Islamic law.

On Friday, about 4,000 supporters of the fundamentalist sheikh defied the government by preventing Sheikh Ismail Adawy from delivering his sermon. Sheikh Salama refrained, however, from giving the main sermon. It was delivered instead by an aide.

After the sermon, the sheikh vowed to pose a court challenge to the takeover of his mosque. "Islam will triumph in the end," he said.

## Murdoch Syndicate to Create 'Column' of Pope's Writings

Reuters

NEW YORK — Pope John Paul II will not write a weekly newspaper column, but his writings and sermons will be offered in condensed form through syndicates owned by Rupert Murdoch, a spokesman for the publisher said Monday.

A Vatican spokesman Sunday denied reports that the pope had agreed to become a columnist for the syndicates, disputing headlines such as "Columns by Pope to Appear in Sun-Times" on the front page of Mr. Murdoch's Chicago Sun-Times newspaper.

Richard Newcombe, president of the News America syndicate and The Times of London syndicate, said there was no formal agreement between Mr. Murdoch and the Vatican.

Instead, he said, an agreement had been reached between the syndicates and a Catholic scholar, Alfred Bloch, under which he would provide a weekly 700-word column drawn from the pope's "messages, writings, speeches, sermons and the like."

Mr. Bloch said he had cleared the idea with friends in the Vatican

but said he did not know if the pope was aware of it.

Mr. Newcombe said: "What our intent was, based on the writings, the sermons, the speeches of Pope John Paul II, was to be able to take his words and apply them to contemporary issues."

"If there is a major news event, like the hijacking recently of the TWA jet, we would like to offer to newspapers around the world what it was that the pope had said about terrorism," Mr. Newcombe said.

Mr. Bloch said: "A certain number of cardinals are friends of mine, and they said go ahead and do it. Whether they cleared this through the pope is not my concern."

Mr. Bloch identified his contacts in the Vatican as Cardinal Alfonso Stickler, librarian of the Catholic Church, and Cardinal Edouard Gagnon, president of the Pontifical Commission for the Family.

Mr. Bloch said Mr. Murdoch's organization would pay him and his partners, and a portion of this money would be given to Vatican scholarship funds.

"This is a very delicate subject," he said. "The Vatican does not accept royalties."

## A Czech Pilot Attacked by Son And 2 Who Flee

The Associated Press

VIENNA — The son of a pilot in the Czechoslovak Air Force, aided by two friends, forcibly took over a light plane from his father and flew it 105 miles to Austria to seek asylum, the Interior Ministry said today.

Andreas Rudas, a spokesman, said the son, 19, and his friends, both 22, dived the father with chloroform during a pleasure flight Sunday over a mountain range about 60 miles (100 kilometers) east of Prague. The names of the four were not made public.

The youths tied up the father and took over the controls of the Zlin sport plane, the spokesman added. The son, not a trained pilot, managed to fly to Austria at low altitude to evade radar detection. The father was revived and untied in time to land the plane. He told the police he wanted to return home.

The son and his friends were charged with air piracy and were taken to a refugee camp.

## Italy to Seek Extradition of Celenk

Reuters

ROME — The court investigating an alleged plot to kill Pope John Paul II decided Monday to ask Turkey to extradite Bekir Celenk, who is being tried in absentia. He was unexpectedly released from detention in Bulgaria and sent home to Turkey last weekend.

Mr. Celenk, 50, who is alleged to have helped funnel money and aid to Mehmet Ali Agca to shoot the pope, was detained Sunday by Turkish security authorities after arriving from Sofia.

Mr. Agca, a Turk who has provided most of the evidence against four other Turks and three Bulgarians accused of being his fellow conspirators, refused to attend the trial Monday to protest Bulgaria's decision to send Mr. Celenk to Turkey instead of Italy.

Exercising his right under Italian law not to attend, he told Judge Severino Santapichi in a note: "I am not coming to the trial because I protest against and condemn the Bulgarian action. It is all part of a political plot between the Bulgarian and Turkish governments."

Italy tried twice to extradite Mr. Celenk from Bulgaria for this trial, and on charges of trafficking in arms and drugs.

The Bulgarian press agency BTA said he had been allowed to leave Sofia because the authorities did not find any proof that he had participated in the attempt on the pope.

Italy has no formal treaty with Turkey for the extradition of defendants, but Turkey has ratified a European convention agreeing to international cooperation on terrorist offenses.

**Turkish Smuggling Charges**  
Mr. Celenk, a businessman who fled to Bulgaria in 1980 after army officers seized power in Ankara, had been sought in Turkey on smuggling charges. The New York Times reported from Rome. He had been under house arrest in Sofia since December 1982.

He and three of the other eight accused of conspiring to kill the pope are being tried in absentia in Rome.

Turkish officials said Mr. Celenk would be questioned and possibly charged with smuggling minerals and other goods. Citing penal statutes that prohibit the transfer of Turkish nationals to foreign nations for trial, they said it was uncertain whether he could be extradited to Italy for trial.

But they said there did not seem to be any obstacles to keep Italian officials from questioning him in Turkey.

Mr. Celenk, a mysterious figure with broad business interests ranging from Turkey and Bulgaria to Switzerland and Britain, has been described by Mr. Agca as having served as a go-between for Bulgarian officials and members of the Gray Wolves, a rightist Turkish group, in supplying money and logistical support to kill the pope.

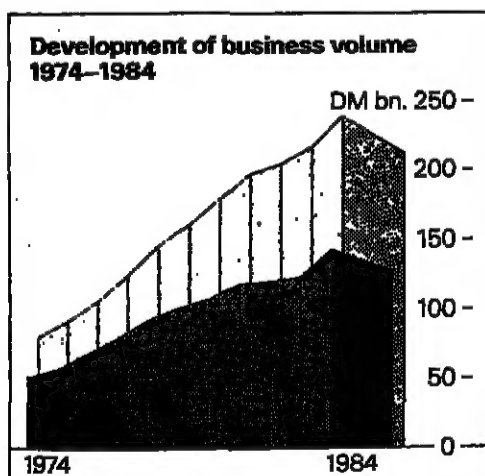
**Jaruzelski Visits Yugoslavia**  
The Associated Press

BELGRADE — The Polish leader, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, arrived Monday for a state visit, his second to a country outside the Soviet bloc since he took power in 1981. He visited India in February.

**DEATH NOTICE**

Karen Chevalier and her daughter Marion, regret to announce the death of Mr. KAREN CHEVALIER, writer and interpreter, died in Paris on July 4, 1985 at the age of 83. The burial will take place at 4:00 p.m. on July 10, 1985, Montmartre cemetery, 19, rue du Mont-Cenis, Paris 18<sup>e</sup>.

## 1984. A year's work.



Deutsche Bank Group  
Deutsche Bank AG

### Stabilization at level attained and further strengthening of capital base.

The development of the Group was decisively influenced in the year under review by the economic recovery at home and abroad. Business volumes increased more strongly than in the previous year. Overall, the good operating result achieved in 1983 was repeated.

At year's end, Deutsche Bank Group had capital and reserves totalling DM 7.7 bn, including the capital increase of a nominal DM 113 m. carried out in spring 1984 at the parent company.

### International business: market position strengthened.

Commercial foreign business, i.e. the financial settlement of exports and imports, profited in 1984 from the strong growth in German for-

ign trade. The financial side of one quarter of the Federal Republic of Germany's exports is settled via Deutsche Bank.

We improved our market position through intensive efforts to obtain new business and through the use of new settlement systems.

### Improvement of range of services.

To strengthen our position on the markets, our business policy aimed at

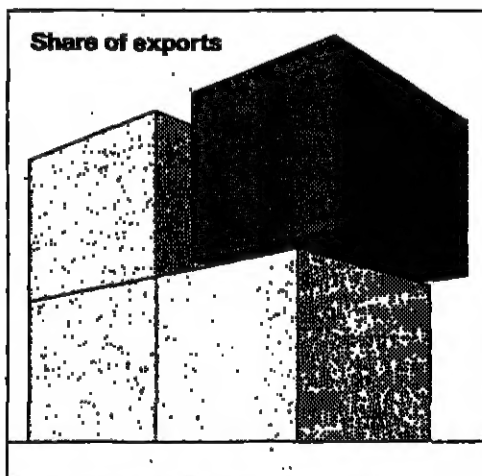
- expanding and improving our range of services for customers by means of new financing techniques and investment possibilities,
- using computer and telecommunications technology so as to offer conventional banking services more quickly, more efficiently and at lower cost, and
- intensifying our service to internationally operating customers through our foreign branches, subsidiaries and representative offices.

Successful foreign branches.

The business volume of our foreign branches expanded markedly in 1984, partly owing to exchange rate changes.

In lending business, our foreign branches not only served the branch establishments of German clients, but also to an increasing extent local firms. On the funding side, they used the opportunities available on international and local financial markets.

Here, it is our aim to make use of



The financial side of one quarter of the Federal Republic of Germany's exports is settled via Deutsche Bank.

the specific advantages of each centre.

### Bases, subsidiaries and associated companies abroad.

At year's end our foreign network comprised 15 branches, 9 wholly-owned subsidiaries and 14 branches of European Asian Bank AG. In addition there were 19 representative offices abroad.

In the period under review we expanded our presence in Japan by opening a new sub-branch in Tokyo (Shinjuku district).

To strengthen our range of services in the new issue and placement business, we have set up an international investment banking subsidiary in London. It operates under the name Deutsche Bank Capital Markets Limited and engages chiefly in new issue business in foreign currencies and in Eurobond dealing and placement.

In particular the company cooperates closely with our New York investment bank Deutsche Bank Capital Corporation (until 31.12.84: Atlantic Capital Corporation). With this change of name, we wish to underline the integration of this company into the overall range of services offered by Deutsche Bank Group.

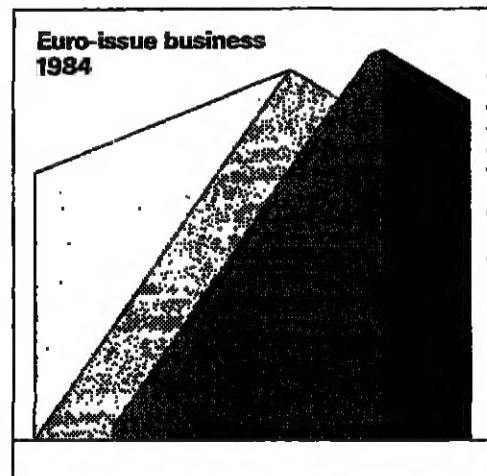
In autumn we acquired 4.99% of the voting capital of Morgan Grenfell Holdings Ltd., the parent company of the London merchant bank Morgan Grenfell and Co. Ltd. We expect this to lead to a further intensification of the good cooperation between our two companies, particularly in securities business on the London market, in corporate financing and in export and project financing.

Deutsche Bank (Canada) can look back on a year in which balance sheet total and earnings increased and a good number of new relationships were established.

The same applies to Deutsche Credit Corporation, which operates in the U.S.A. in the sales financing sector. Its range of financings is also particularly interesting for small and medium-sized German exporting firms.

### Project financings.

We further intensified our activities in the financing of large projects in the raw materials and energy production fields. We participated in a management capacity in several important projects.



Deutsche Bank AG acted in a management or co-management capacity for 51% of total Euro-issue volume.

### Issuing business: successful new listings...

On the German share market we introduced the shares of 13 companies to the stock exchange in the year under review. We managed the placement of shares worth a total of DM 1.6 bn.

### ...and strong growth and diversification in international bond issues.

In the international new issue business we participated in 366 bond issues in a management capacity in 1984 (previous year 275). Thus the number of issues where we have acted in a management or co-management position has almost trebled in the last five years (1980: 128).

## Deutsche Bank





## ARTS / LEISURE

## Publicist Eleanor Lambert: Altering Fashion Map's Geography

**International Herald Tribune**  
NEW YORK — The fashion publicist Eleanor Lambert has been around a long time and has done quite a few memorable things, including creating the Coty awards (the fashion industry's Oscars) and the international best-dressed polls. She has also been a moving

force in putting American designers on the map, a fact readily admitted by such New York fashion stars as Bill Blass, who said recently: "Let's be honest, darling. She started it all."

Lambert's assessment is more modest. "I didn't invent American fashion," she said. "But I was first

in believing that American designers had reached the point where they measured as equals with others in the world. I felt that geography had been destroyed by interchange of knowledge and communications. It did not seem fair to

**HEBE DORSEY**

me to say all Paris was good or everything from Paris was superior. I felt it was time that each designer be judged on his own merit."

Lambert traced her first efforts to push American fashions to 1936. By 1941 she had joined the New York Dress Institute, which she described as the first joint promotional effort ever made by American unions and management.

"The reason for that is that unions and management were frightened at the prospect of war coming to America. They were afraid people wouldn't buy clothes any more. They were totally wrong. During the war, there was a freeze on hard goods and people bought even more clothes."

By the time the institute was created, Lambert, who had her own publicity company, was well-known for promoting American fashion and was asked by the institute to direct its new campaign. Her first move was to make the American press aware of American designers. She created "Press Week," an event held twice a year with group showings from New York designers for out-of-town editors.

"The idea of concentrating shows in one place, as is now being done in Paris and Milan, started here," Lambert said. "The format was designed to make it possible for the press to see a maximum of collections in five days."

The Press Weeks lasted from 1942 till 1982, a period during which the American fashion press was also born. Lambert educated the press with abundant fashion photographs and press releases.

While Lambert insists that "we never bought their tickets or paid for their hotel rooms," she made sure the journalists were lionized. Industry leaders helped by winning and dining the fashion writers and taking them to Broadway shows.

Lambert, who studied at the Chicago Art Institute, began her professional career as press director of the Whitney Museum of American Art when it was founded in 1930. Her conviction that fashion was an art form led her to represent such designers as Claire McCardell, Charles James, Norman Norell and Adrian.

In 1959, she was commissioned by the U.S. government to produce and take American fashion shows to Japan, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Australia and the Soviet Union (she visited the last twice).

She organized a highly successful American fashion show at Versailles, the first time American fashions were shown in conjunction with French couture.

Last spring, Lambert received the Matrix Award from the New



Eleanor Lambert

York chapter of Women in Communications, together with the New York Times columnist Flora Lewis and Helen Gurley Brown, editor of Cosmopolitan magazine. Lambert was honored recently by the Washington Fashion Group at a luncheon attended by a number of "Best-Dressed" women, including Evangeline Bruce and Deeda Blair.

An elegant woman with ash-blond hair, who regularly wears a hat or a turban, Lambert is the

widow of Seymour Berkson, who was president of International News Service and publisher of the New York Journal American. In her Fifth Avenue apartment she entertains a lively mixture of people from society, fashion and the arts. Town and Country magazine plans to include her in its list of Quintessential New Yorkers.

Lambert said she still believed in American fashion, but with reservations. "I think a lot of great talents have become so egotistic that they've stopped being nervous about creating," she said. "A few have become too greedy and bent on making money."

"But by and large," she added, "the staying power of the good designers is amazing. Think of Bill Blass, whose first collection was in 1962 and here he is in 1985, still recognized and totally unspoil. Oscar (de la Renta) has also grown and grown but he has remained very creative. Halston was one of the greatest. He was the creator of the American uniform — wonderful, simple dresses, uncluttered suits. Galanos is the one who stayed the most faithful to his ideas and never compromised, just like Norman Norell."

One thing that has diminished in American fashion, according to Lambert, "is the great femininity which has not disappeared in Paris. I think American designers got carried away with the youth kick of the '60s and the '70s, and aggressive, tough chic. Some of them have not gotten over that."



Dizzy Gillespie: The glass is half full.

## Unpredictable Gillespie, Bebop's Founder Clown

By Michael Zwerin  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The Nice Jazz Festival was in the Cimetière des Capucins July 10-20, and on most of those days John Birks (Dizzy) Gillespie, a sort of resident elder statesman, will be seen wandering among the three outdoor bandstands with his trademark goatee, his hair laced with gray now, his stomach shaking with frequent glass-shattering laughs, slapping old friends on the back and making new ones.

Occasionally — less often now; he is 68 and taking it easier this year — the only surviving founding father of bebop will raise his trumpet, bell bent up toward the sky like an upside-down beak, pump out his cheeks to the breaking point and let fly the cliff-hanging drama of his honed, humorous and still unpredictable improvisations.

He and Charlie Parker arrived after World War II with the speedy polytonal flurries called bebop (Gillespie's autobiography is titled "To Be or Not to Bop") to revolutionize the musical world with "Night in Tunisia," "Salt Peanuts" and "Groovin' High." But while Parker wasted away at 35 quelling his anguish, Gillespie named the financial and aesthetic pressures of creating what is basically a poverty-stricken art form by playing the clown.

The Nice festival promoter, George Wein, who seriously compares Dizzy to the clown to Charlie Chaplin, once said: "Dizzy was being criticized by our more pedantic and 'serious' and, I'll use the word, stupid jazz critics for being too comic on stage. . . . And so I said to Dizzy in the infinite wisdom of my young years, 'Dizzy, please don't clown too much on stage; and Dizzy looked at me like I was insane, which I must have been.'"

Gillespie's trumpet playing is a perfect reflection of his character. There is a serious artist behind the silliness. "You can't fool the horn," is the way he puts it. "Your true self comes out through your instrument."

Is it possible, he was asked, for an aggressive person to play tenderly? "I don't think so." He was sitting in his hotel suite trying to keep a large cigar lit. Every so often the phone rang; twice promoters continued on, one of them six months off. When he hung up he was thoughtful: "Take it, for example. There's a guy everybody thinks is nasty and yet he plays so sweet. You know I told his wife, 'You ought to talk to K. People are saying such negative things about him.' And she said to me, 'Why

don't you speak up for him? You're his friend.' So I said, 'Okay, tell me something nice to say about the son of a bitch.' But you know, he can play such sweet melodies, there must be some tenderness in him somewhere."

Gillespie has resolved the old half-full/half-empty puzzle to the positive side. He'd rather look for the hidden sweet streak than find a reason to justify nastiness.

No soloist has been more of a victim of the death of big bands than Gillespie, who never sounded better than when he led one of the best of them in the '50s. His horn somehow seems incomplete without eight brasses and five saxophones behind it.

He and his big band were sent around the world by the U.S. State Department as ambassadors of good will. He remembers that the pianist and bandleader Peter Dinklage, son of Eddie, "came to hear me in Washington a couple of years ago, and who did he bring with him but Ambassador Averell Harriman, who was wearing a hearing aid. He probably turned it off when I was on the stand. . . . Pause for belly-shaking laugh. "So when I go to their table Peter introduces me to Mr. Harriman. 'Dizzy, meet my mentor.' And Harriman said to me, 'It's a pleasure to meet you, Mr. Ambassador.' He called me 'Ambassador.'"

Respect, Money can't buy that, but as Stevie Wonder sings about being black: "You might have the cash but you can't cash in your face."

"America is still a racist society," Gillespie said. "I'll give you an example. I was inducted into the South Carolina Hall of Fame. The other candidates were a general and a cardinal. I beat them out. When I go to Columbia my address is the governor's mansion, that's where I stay in Columbia, South Carolina. In Myrtle Beach I'm put up in the Strom Thurmond suite. That's saying something. But wait, I haven't got to the end of the story yet."

"Okay, so I beat out religion and the military, and on my way to get the award I stop in my home town of Cheraw. There's a street named after me in Cheraw. Now I needed a haircut. Both colored barber shops in Cheraw were full, so I walked into the white barber shop. The barber tells me, 'Sorry, sir, we don't cut colored hair.' Then he recognized me: 'Oh, Mr. Gillespie, the last time I seen you — I cut him off. I only want a haircut.' I figured I'd better get out of there because he has razors and I've only got a knife."

## Celebrating a 'Good, Most Particular' Bordeaux

By Frank J. Priol  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — This month Chateau Haut-Brion, one of the five "first growths" of Bordeaux, is marking the 50th anniversary of its purchase by the Dillon family of the United States. On July 27, a gala party at the chateau will celebrate this period in Haut-Brion's long and distinguished history.

The great chateaux have lives of their own. Successive owners, though they may keep control for generations, are actually caretakers

or guardians — and not always conscientious ones — of famous reputations. The Pontac family and its descendants, the first recorded owners of Haut-Brion, held the chateau from 1525 until the end of the 18th century. Talleyrand, on the other hand, bought it in 1801 and sold it a few years later.

It was sold again in 1824, and in 1836, to the Larrieu family, which held it until 1920, when a bank foreclosed on a mortgage. Two years later it became the property of André Gibert, a Bordeaux businessman. In 1935, in the depths of the Depression, the American fi-

nancier Clarence Dillon bought it for 2.3 million francs.

In 1855 Haut-Brion was declared one of the four "first growths" of the Médoc in a haphazard classification that, with one change, exists to this day. The change was the elevation in 1973 of Chateau Mouton-Rothschild from second-growth status to first. The 1855 selection, made by the Bordeaux wine brokers, stuck Haut-Brion among the Médoc wines even though it is in Graves, 20 miles (32 kilometers) away.

No one is sure when Haut-Brion first became prominent, but it appears to have been well known, although not necessarily for wine, when Jean de Séguir owned it in 1509. The Pontacs made it a famous wine property in the 16th century, at a time when swamp still covered many of the Médoc vineyards that later became prominent.

According to Edmund Penning-Roswell, a historian of Bordeaux, Chateaux Lafite, Latour and Margaux started as estate wines — that is, wineries that used their own grapes — around 1670. Seven years before that, Samuel Pepys recorded in his diary that at the Royal Oak Tavern in London he "drank a sort of French wine called Ho-Bryan which hath a good and most particular taste which I have never encountered."

In spite of persistent legends, Haut-Brion seems to have had nothing to do with Ireland. Pepys's spelling tends to support the theory that the property was named for some long-forgotten Irish landowner, and in 1705 and 1707 London newspapers advertised for hogsheads of "Neat, Choice, New, Red Obrian" and "New Obrian." The fact that Bordeaux was part of England from 1154 to 1453 makes the idea even more plausible, but it

is not true. Scholars say that Haut-Brion means small hill, or rise.

As it changed hands through the centuries, Haut-Brion shrank in size, grew, then shrank and grew again. It was split into two parts in 1749 and reunited in 1840. In 1920, while it was under bank control, a piece was sliced off. During his ownership, Gibert sold off still more land. When Dillon bought the property there were 120 acres (48 hectares), 90 in vines. Today there are 132 acres, about 114 in vines.

The original size of the estate is lost in history. At one point, a dozen chateaux in the surrounding region were adding Haut-Brion to their names. Gibert, who seems to have cared little for the wine, cared greatly for the name; he spent many years suing his neighbors for unauthorized use of it. There are six such names left: Chateaux La Mission-Haut-Brion, La Tour-Haut-Brion, Laville-Haut-Brion, Les Carmes Haut-Brion, Larrieu-Haut-Brion and Bahans Haut-Brion.

One Chateau La Mission-Haut-Brion, which lies across the Bordeaux-Arcachon road, was a part of Haut-Brion. In recent years, under the Wolmer-DeWavrin family, its vines have come to rival — and, in the opinion of some, to surpass — those of Haut-Brion. In 1983 C. Douglas Dillon bought La Mission, but there is no plan to merge the estates.

The wines of Chateau Haut-Brion are what made its name and, competition from La Mission aside, they continue to rank among the handful of superstars that include the other first growths in the 1855 group and the select few that should be in that group: Chateaux Ausone and Cheval Blanc in St-Emilion and Chateau Pétus in Pomerol.

All good wines of the Graves district are distinctly different from those of the Médoc or of Pomerol and St-Emilion to the east. When it comes to fine Bordeaux wines, Haut-Brion is one geographic extreme and Pomerol the other. St-Emilion borders close to Pomerol, and the Médoc is somewhere in the middle. The Graves wines are drier and more austere, their charms decidedly more subtle than those of the St-Julien or Margaux.

The wines are certainly not unapproachable, but some experience with lesser wines of the Graves will make it much easier to appreciate the greatness of Haut-Brion.

The Graves region is noted for its production of white wine more than for its red. A peculiarity is that Chateau Haut-Brion makes a white wine that is even rarer, and usually more expensive, than its red. Only about 1,000 cases of Haut-Brion blanc are produced each year, about a tenth of the red wine production. It is made from sauvignon blanc and semillon grapes.

Haut-Brion red is made from about 55 percent cabernet sauvignon. The rest is cabernet franc and merlot.

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### NYSE Most Actives

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Exxon	25,251	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/2
Chrysler	24,115	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2
IBM	23,771	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	+ 1/2
General Electric	23,771	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/2
AT&T	23,771	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/2
Merck	23,771	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/2
Johnson & Johnson	23,771	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/2
Amgen	23,771	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/2
Boeing	23,771	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/2
McDonald's	23,771	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/2

### Dow Jones Averages

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus.	1230.47	1234.47	1234.48	+ 4.01
Transp.	678.91	681.41	681.25	+ 2.34
Comp.	551.50	554.00	553.60	+ 2.10

### NYSE Diaries

	Close	Prev.
Advantaged	459	1118
Declined	915	408
Unchanged	467	467
Total Issues	2022	1981
New Issues	162	162
New Loans	10	10

### NYSE Index

	High	Previous Low	Close	Today's P.M.
Composite	111.72	111.72	111.67	111.80
Industrial	1230.47	1230.47	1230.79	1234.47
Transp.	678.91	678.91	678.35	681.41
Utilities	121.43	121.43	121.43	121.55
Finance	121.43	121.14	121.43	120.85

### Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sold	SWT
July 5	238,564	297,718	1,991
July 3	182,649	322,645	1,991
July 2	195,944	422,882	1,081
July 1	194,620	458,883	1,082
June 30	71,438	203,322	1,082

- included in the sales Hours

## Monday's NYSE Closing

Vol. at 3 P.M. 67,448,000  
Prev. 3 P.M. vol. 67,120,000  
Prev. consolidated close 7440.780

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect local trades elsewhere.  
Via The Associated Press

### AMEX Diaries

Symbol	High	Low	Close	Today
Advanced	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	+ 1/2
Advanced	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	+ 1/2
Advanced	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	+ 1/2
Advanced	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	+ 1/2

### NASDAQ Index

Week	Year	High	Low	Close	Today
Composite	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	+ 0.01
Industrial	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	+ 0.01
Transportation	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	+ 0.01
Utilities	200.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	+ 0.01

### AMEX Most Actives

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Wells Fargo	234	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2
Wells Fargo	234	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2
Wells Fargo	234	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2
Wells Fargo	234	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2

17 Month	Stock	Chg.	Vol.	PE	Div.	High	Low
2232	AAA	28	24	10	186	148	148
2232	AA	28	24	10	186	148	148
2232	A	28	24	10	186	148	148
2232	BBB	28	24	10	186	148	148
2232	BBB+	28	24	10	186	148	148
2232	BBB-	28	24	10	186	148	148
2232	BBB+	28	24	10	186	148	148
2232	BBB-	28	24	10	186	148	148
2232	BBB+	28	24	10	186	148	148
2232	BBB-	28	24	10	186	148	148
2232	BBB+	28	24	10	186	148	148
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2232	BBB+	28	24	10	186	148	148
2232	BBB-	28	24	10	186	148	148
2232	BBB+	28	24	10	186	148	148
2232	BBB-	28	24	10	186	148	148
2232	BBB+	28	24	10	186	148	148
2232	BBB-	28	24	10	186	148	148
2232	BBB+	28	24	10	186	148	148
2232	BBB-	28	24	10	186	148	148
2232	BBB+	28	24	10	186	148	148
2232	BBB-	28	24	10	186	148	148
2232	BBB+	28	24	10	186	148	148
2232	BBB-	28	24	10	186	148	148
2232	BBB+	28	24	10	186	148	148
2232	BBB-	28	24	10	186	148	148
2232	BBB+	28	24	10	186	148	148
2232	BBB-	28	24	10	186	148	148
2232	BBB+	28	2				

### NYSE Diaries

Symbol	High	Low	Close	Today
Advanced	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	+ 1/2
Advanced	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	+ 1/2
Advanced	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	+ 1/2
Advanced	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	+ 1/2

### Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Symbol	Buy	Sell	Net
IBM	23,771	23,771	0
General Electric	23,771	23,771	0
AT&T	23,771	23,771	0
Merck	23,771	23,771	0

# NYSE

Interview with Mary-  
sult, in Barron's detail-  
" for U.S. auto com-  
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casters contributing to  
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coming second-quarter  
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of the active list and  
corp was also lower in

and Chrysler all lost

12 Month		High	Low	Stock
22 1/2	12 1/2	EmoEd		
23 1/2	23 1/2	EmoEd		
24 1/2	24 1/2	EmoEd		
25 1/2	25 1/2	EmoEd		
26 1/2	26 1/2	EmoEd		
27 1/2	27 1/2	EmoEd		
28 1/2	28 1/2	EmoEd		
29 1/2	29 1/2	EmoEd		
30 1/2	30 1/2	EmoEd		
31 1/2	31 1/2	EmoEd		
32 1/2	32 1/2	EmoEd		
33 1/2	33 1/2	EmoEd		
34 1/2	34 1/2	EmoEd		
35 1/2	35 1/2	EmoEd		
36 1/2	36 1/2	EmoEd		
37 1/2	37 1/2	EmoEd		
38 1/2	38 1/2	EmoEd		
39 1/2	39 1/2	EmoEd		
40 1/2	40 1/2	EmoEd		
41 1/2	41 1/2	EmoEd		
42 1/2	42 1/2	EmoEd		
43 1/2	43 1/2	EmoEd		
44 1/2	44 1/2	EmoEd		
45 1/2	45 1/2	EmoEd		
46 1/2	46 1/2	EmoEd		
47 1/2	47 1/2	EmoEd		
48 1/2	48 1/2	EmoEd		
49 1/2	49 1/2	EmoEd		
50 1/2	50 1/2	EmoEd		
51 1/2	51 1/2	EmoEd		
52 1/2	52 1/2	EmoEd		
53 1/2	53 1/2	EmoEd		
54 1/2	54 1/2	EmoEd		
55 1/2	55 1/2	EmoEd		
56 1/2	56 1/2	EmoEd		
57 1/2	57 1/2	EmoEd		
58 1/2	58 1/2	EmoEd		
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61 1/2	61 1/2	EmoEd		
62 1/2	62 1/2	EmoEd		
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64 1/2	64 1/2	EmoEd		
65 1/2	65 1/2	EmoEd		
66 1/2	66 1/2	EmoEd		
67 1/2	67 1/2	EmoEd		
68 1/2	68 1/2	EmoEd		
69 1/2	69 1/2	EmoEd		
70 1/2	70 1/2	EmoEd		
71 1/2	71 1/2	EmoEd		
72 1/2	72 1/2	EmoEd		
73 1/2	73 1/2	EmoEd		
74 1/2	74 1/2	EmoEd		
75 1/2	75 1/2	EmoEd		
76 1/2	76 1/2	EmoEd		
77 1/2	77 1/2	EmoEd		
78 1/2	78 1/2	EmoEd		
79 1/2	79 1/2	EmoEd		
80 1/2	80 1/2	EmoEd		
81 1/2	81 1/2	EmoEd		
82 1/2	82 1/2	EmoEd		
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86 1/2	86 1/2	EmoEd		
87 1/2	87 1/2	EmoEd		
88 1/2	88 1/2	EmoEd		
89 1/2	89 1/2	EmoEd		
90 1/2	90 1/2	EmoEd		
91 1/2	91 1/2	EmoEd		
92 1/2	92 1/2	EmoEd		
93 1/2	93 1/2	EmoEd		
94 1/2	94 1/2	EmoEd		
95 1/2	95 1/2	EmoEd		
96 1/2	96 1/2	EmoEd		
97 1/2	97 1/2	EmoEd		
98 1/2	98 1/2	EmoEd		
99 1/2	99 1/2	EmoEd		
100 1/2	100 1/2	EmoEd		

### AMEX Sales

Symbol	High	Low	Close	Today
Advanced	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	+ 1/2
Advanced	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	+ 1/2
Advanced	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	+ 1/2
Advanced	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	+ 1/2

Dr. Tr. PE	Stk.	High	Low	Close	Chg.	Vol.
arvic	1.58	44	13	200	200	200
arvic	1.40	19	10	200	200	200
arvic	1.40	19	10	200	200	200
arvic	1.40	19	10	200	200	200
arvic	1.40	19	10	200	200	200
arvic	1.40	19	10	200	200	200
arvic	1.40	19	10	200	200	200
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arvic	1.40	19	10	200	200	200
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arvic	1.40	19	10	200	200	200</

## Trading Is Moderate on NYSE

**NEW YORK** — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange were lower in moderate trading late Monday, hurt by uncertainty about the course of the U.S. economy and monetary policy.

The Dow Jones industrial average was down 9.08 to 1,325.37 an hour before the close. Declines led advances by a 9-5 ratio. Volume amounted to about 67.3 million shares, up from 52.1 million in the same period Friday.

Analysts said investors had moved to the sidelines before the meeting Tuesday and Wednesday of the Federal Open Market Committee, the policy-making arm of the Federal Reserve Board, and before reports Friday on June retail sales and producer prices.

Those events, combined with uncertainty on how Congress will resolve the federal deficit issue and concern about the economy's manufacturing sector, have contributed to investor apathy, said Thomas Ryan 2d of Kidder Peabody. "There are a heck of a lot of reasons to hold your fire," he said.

The market is also suffering from disappointment over the \$2.6-billion rise reported Friday in M-1, the money-supply measure of cash and demand deposits, said Alan Ackerman of Herzfeld & Stern. Some investors fear the unexpectedly strong money growth will increase the Fed's cautiousness about adding more reserves to the banking system to bring interest rates down.

Mr. Ackerman said an interview with Maryann Keller, an auto analyst, in Barron's detailing the "rough road ahead" for U.S. auto companies also pressured the market.

Charles Comer of Oppenheimer & Co. said action in the bond market was "first and foremost" among several factors contributing to weakness in the stock market. He noted that prices fell and interest rates rose in the bond market after the release of the money supply report late Friday.

Creating uncertainty is the FOMC meeting scheduled this week, a "mixed bag" of evidence on the economy, and upcoming second-quarter earnings reports, which will provide room for disappointment, Mr. Comer said.

AT&T was near the top of the active list and slightly lower. NBD Bancorp was also lower in active trading.

General Motors, Ford and Chrysler all lost ground.

Coca-Cola Co. was up slightly.

Federated Department Stores fell. Merrill Lynch also lost ground.

Technologies were backtracking on some of Friday's gains. IBM, Digital Equipment, Sperry, Burroughs, and Honeywell were all lower. IBM priced a \$500-million issue of debentures due July 15, 1915, for offering Tuesday.

MCA Inc. moved lower after media analysts called investors' attention to a series of Los Angeles Times articles stating that MCA sold truckloads of records to a convicted record counterfeiter.

CBS, Capital Cities Communications, Knight Ridder and Dow Jones were fractionally lower.

### 12 Month High Low Stock

Symbol	High	Low	Close	Today
IBM	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	+ 1/2
General Electric	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/2
AT&T	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/2
Merck	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	+ 1/2

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MEMBER OF SECURITIES INVESTOR PROTECTION CORPORATION

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### 12 Month



## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

## Siemens Expects Profit To Rise 20% in 1984-85

BERLIN — Siemens AG expects world group net profit to rise by more than 20 percent in the year ending Sept. 30, compared with 1983-84, the chairman of the managing board, Karlheinz Kaske, said Monday.

Mr. Kaske said at a news conference that volume was expected to rise just under 20 percent and the profit margin to widen.

In 1983-84, Siemens raised its dividend to 10 Deutsche marks from 8 DM, as world group net profit rose to 1.07 billion DM (\$371.1 million at current exchange rates) from 802 million DM in 1982-83, on a 16-percent rise in sales to 45.8 billion DM.

In the first eight months of the 1984-85 fiscal year, Siemens's worldwide volume stood at 36.7 billion DM, up 37 percent from the same period in 1983-84.

Of this, domestic turnover rose 67 percent to 21 billion DM, as three orders for nuclear power plants entered the books for Kraftwerk Union AG, a Siemens subsidiary.

Without the plants, overall group sales would have risen 10 percent, Mr. Kaske said.

He said no more orders for nuclear plants would enter the books for the rest of the year, which means that by the end of the fiscal year the 37-percent rate of growth in volume seen in the first eight months should just about be halved.

In 1985-86, Kraftwerk Union is not expected to have any nuclear power plants enter the books, Mr. Kaske said.

World volume should therefore remain around the 50-billion-DM level expected for this year.

In the first eight months of this year, Siemens's profit margin was 2.4 percent, slightly higher than the 2.3 percent achieved in 1983-84.

Orders increased 12 percent in the eight-month period of 1984-85 compared with the same 1983-84 period, with foreign orders up 18 percent and domestic orders up 6 percent.

For the full year, the rise in orders will probably slow to under 10 percent because the eight-month figures were inflated by particularly large single orders, Mr. Kaske said.

The volume of new orders this year should be considerably more than 50 billion DM, he said. Last year, new order volume was 48.1 billion DM.

Mr. Kaske said Siemens planned to invest substantially more than 4 billion DM in 1984-85, an increase over his forecast in February that investment would total between 3.5 billion and 4 billion DM after 2.4 billion last year.

Of this year's investment, 1.5 billion to 1.6 billion DM will be spent abroad compared with 1 billion last year, with more being spent in the United States than in all other countries outside West Germany combined.

Nearly half of this year's investment will be concentrated in semiconductor, automation, office technology and public communication systems, Mr. Kaske said.

Refco, which is privately held, is one of the world's largest dealers in commodities futures. It has assets in excess of \$1 billion, not including its affiliated primary dealer in U.S. government securities and its large cattle feeding and agricultural interests.

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## Mazda to Design Small Car for Kia Industrial

TOKYO — Mazda Motor Corp. said Monday that it plans to design a small car with a 1,000-cc to 1,500-cc engine and to supply 120,000 kits per year to Kia Industrial Corp. of South Korea.

Security analysts said they expect Kia to sell the cars to Ford Motor Co. A Mazda spokesman said that the Japanese automaker had no plans to import the cars into Japan, but would consider it in the future.

Mazda has a 5-percent stake in Kia and analysts said that it would increase that share to help finance the new plant. They said Ford, which owns 25 percent of Mazda, also may help.

However, the Mazda spokesman said no agreement on financial help to Kia had been reached.

Under the terms of the sale, Dow Jones will acquire 14.1 million shares, or 32 percent, for \$282.3 million.

Okla Publishing, a closely held Oklahoma City-based company that publishes the Daily Oklahoman and owns radio and television stations through its Gaylord Broadcasting subsidiary, will buy 8.9 million shares, or 20 percent, for \$177.5 million.

Dow Jones publications include the Wall Street Journal and Barron's. It also operates several business and financial newswires and a computerized information retrieval service.

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## Exco to Sell Telerate for \$459 Million

NEW YORK — Dow Jones & Co. and Oklahoma Publishing said Monday that they will purchase Exco International PLC's 52-percent share of Telerate Inc. for \$459.8 million.

Telerate provides computerized price quotations and other financial information to commercial and investment banks, brokerage and other financial institutions and government agencies.

For the six months ended March 31, Telerate had net income of \$16.8 million on revenues of \$77.1 million. Its shares closed Friday at \$18.625 each on the New York Stock Exchange, up 12.5 cents from Thursday.

Under the terms of the sale, Dow Jones will acquire 14.1 million shares, or 32 percent, for \$282.3 million.

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## Baxter Labs Has Injected Itself Into Hospital Supply Takeover

(Continued from Page 7)

some duplicate segments would be sold or closed.

Last year Baxter's net income plunged nearly 87 percent, to \$29.1 million from \$218.1 million in 1983, after it took a one-time, \$116.1-million after-tax charge for reducing capacity and revaluing certain assets. Sales dipped slightly, to \$1.80 billion from \$1.84 billion.

Industry analysts echo Baxter's contention that there will be consolidation in the industry. Joel D. Liffmann, a health care industry analyst with Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc., called the proposed Baxter-American combination "conceptually compelling" although he said the merger could initially be very difficult to Baxter's earnings per share.

He also said that it could lead to "the largest reduction in manufacturing capacity to date in the industry."

Even if it does not win the battle for American Hospital Supply, Baxter executives said their company could remain competitive.

Nevertheless, Baxter is pressing its bid for American Hospital. At first, Baxter insisted that its offer was friendly and contingent on approval by American's board. However, when American's board re-

jected the bid in favor of the merger with Hospital Corp., Baxter announced that it had lined up \$2.5 billion in credit from 21 banks to pursue the bid.

American said that Baxter, in publicly touting its own bid for American, was conducting a de facto solicitation of proxy votes against the Hospital Corp.-American combination. That would be a violation of Securities and Exchange Commission regulations prohibiting open solicitation of shareholders' votes without filing proxy material with the SEC, American said.

However, a Baxter spokesman said that all of the company's communication had been directed by letter to American's management. He said that once American publicized the first letter, the issue "was in the public domain."

On June 27, Baxter said that it would counter a proposed defensive stock swap by American and Hospital Corp. by simply excluding 39 million newly issued American shares from eligibility to receive \$50 a share in cash and Baxter securities.

Hospital Corp. whose three-month-old "compromise" merger proposal was to be voted on by its shareholders and American's early this month, has threatened to sue Baxter if its offer "discriminates" against any shareholders.

The dispute involves an agreement by American to exchange its 39 million new shares for about 29.3 million shares of Hospital Corp. stock. The defensive measure would give Hospital Corp. a stake in American that would be large enough to foil a takeover by a third party.

[Hospital Corp. said Monday]

that it was canceling the planned purchase of nearly \$100 million in intravenous solutions from Baxter, Reuters reported. The company, based in Nashville, Tennessee, said that Baxter's bid for American "has caused us to have serious questions concerning the legality and ethics of Baxter Travenol's conduct."

Another wrinkle was added last Wednesday when the New York Stock Exchange threatened to delist American and Hospital Corp. if they go ahead with the stock swap.

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## COMPANY NOTES

Castle & Cooke Inc. said it is considering a \$50-million modernization of its pineapple processing facilities in Hawaii. The processed food company said it must modernize the plants or move abroad to remain competitive.

Compañia Telefonica Nacional de España, Spain's telephone company, said it plans to sign a \$98-million letter of intent next week for the modernization and expansion of Ecuador's telephone system. No financial details were disclosed, but a spokesman said the agreement would provide switchboards, data transmission and optical-fiber equipment.

First Pacific International Ltd. of Hong Kong said it is holding talks with Sears World Trade Inc., a subsidiary of Sears Roebuck & Co., on the sale of a minority stake in First Pacific's Dutch-based trading unit, Hagemeyer NV.

House of Fraser PLC said it had increased its stake in Debenhams PLC to 10.09 percent, or 14.15 million ordinary shares, by Monday. Fraser has been increasing its De-

benhams stake while Burton Group PLC has been bidding for the group, a bid Debenhams has strongly resisted.

Howard Machinery PLC said it has agreed to sell most of its European businesses to Thrigbe-Hum AS of Denmark for \$2.85 million (\$1.49 million). The sale includes Howard's units in France, West Germany, Italy and Spain and the right to use Howard's name.

Lion Breweries Ltd. of Wellington, New Zealand, said two directors had acquired the 7.6 million shares of Lion they sought at 3.70 New Zealand dollars (\$1.75) each. The directors, through a joint holding company, Tarragon Investments Ltd., sought to increase their share of Lion's issued capital to 32 percent from 22 percent.

Mesa Petroleum Corp. said its board has approved a plan to repurchase about 10 percent of its common stock for up to \$100 million, enough to buy about 6.9 million of its 67 million shares outstanding at \$14.50 each, Mesa's closing price Friday on the New York Stock Exchange.

Phillips Petroleum Co. said it is seeking a buyer for its 35-percent interest in British North Sea block 16/17, known as the "T block." A spokesman would not place a value on the holding, but analysts said Phillips could obtain at least \$100 million for it.

Pioneer Service Services Ltd. said it has secured a joint venture with Pechiney-SA, a subsidiary of Pechiney Australia Pty., to manufacture silicon metal in Tasmania. Pioneer said its participation will be 60 percent and Pechiney's 40 percent.

Southern Bell Corp. has acquired Mast Advertising & Publishing Inc., a Kansas-based company that publishes neighborhood telephone directories, for \$120 million. The sale must pass U.S. antitrust scrutiny before it is completed.

Wynman-Gordon Co. of Worcester, Massachusetts, said it plans to sell its three U.S. plants that manufacture farm and land-clearing equipment and diesel engine crankshafts and will concentrate on high-technology forgings.

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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere  
*Via The Associated Press*

[illegible][illegible]

1263	2738	4129	5172	6947	8186	8336	11011	12295	18118	18566	20445	21798	22028	22631	24628	24644	26756	27882	28938	28837
1264	2738	4129	5172	6947	8186	8336	11011	12295	18118	18566	20445	21798	22028	22631	24628	24644	26756	27882	28938	28837
1265	2771	4140	5187	6947	8138	8524	10928	12295	18118	18566	20445	21798	22028	22631	24628	24644	26756	27882	28938	28837
1300	2781	4153	5204	6947	8202	8591	11035	12292	17772	18121	20086	22292	22644	22644	24541	25673	26771	27828	28826	28826
1312	2785	4158	5209	6947	8202	8591	11035	12292	17772	18121	20086	22292	22644	22644	24541	25673	26771	27828	28826	28826
1312	2801	4160	5227	6981	8246	8534	10948	12298	17411	18720	20230	21307	22044	22555	24495	25680	26785	27758	28822	28839
1314	2802	4160	5208	6988	8272	8378	11105	12249	18711	19290	20230	21318	22041	22561	24503	25684	26788	27759	28868	28868
1318	2806	4171	5251	7018	8244	8381	11107	12251	17818	18636	20230	21351	22075	22582	24608	25708	26812	27851	28881	28881
1328	2820	4183	5271	7022	8288	8382	11115	12255	17838	18638	20238	21355	22077	22582	24611	25718	26816	27853	28886	28893
1331	2821	4183	5271	7022	8288	8382	11115	12255	17838	18638	20238	21355	22077	22582	24611	25718	26816	27853	28886	28893
1333	2822	4187	5295	7035	8333	8333	10987	11126	12288	17848	18647	20237	21357	22083	24615	25743	26816	27853	28886	28894
1335	2826	4194	5295	7044	8338	8338	11128	12285	17858	18648	20237	21346	22089	22584	24645	25733	26847	27860	28923	28923
1339	2827	4195	5307	7076	8341	8381	11131	12312	17858	18652	20268	21347	22029	22585	24647	25768	26858	27864	28924	28924

**A\$30,000,000 6½ per cent. Guaranteed A\$/DM Bonds due 1987**

2. The serial numbers of the Bonds drawn for redemption are as follows:-

130	230	330	4213	5316	6355	8420	11128	12215	17691	19298	20771	21562	22421	22609	24652	25775	26981	27698	28227	
25	1381	1911	4313	5316	7005	7394	9433	11121	12757	17691	19298	20772	21601	22431	22609	24652	25775	26981	27698	28227
52	1387	1917	4226	5227	7067	7374	9477	11127	12829	17698	19298	20774	21741	22489	24689	25807	26987	27870	27969	28303
56	1398	1931	4228	5237	7067	7382	9444	11131	12828	17676	19298	20783	21741	22441	22481	24705	25785	26983	28003	28304
59	1399	1932	4229	5238	7068	7383	9445	11132	12829	17677	19298	20784	21742	22442	22482	24706	25786	26984	28004	28305
63	1399	1932	4229	5238	7068	7383	9445	11132	12829	17677	19298	20784	21742	22442	22482	24706	25786	26984	28004	28305
74	1396	1942	4244	5278	7108	7388	9482	11137	12846	17698	19309	21140	22470	22585	24807	25805	26983	28032	28304	28304
77	1399	1942	4244	5278	7108	7388	9482	11137	12846	17698	19309	21140	22470	22585	24807	25805	26983	28032	28304	28304
78	1399	1942	4244	5278	7108	7388	9482	11137	12846	17698	19309	21140	22470	22585	24807	25805	26983	28032	28304	28304
140	1405	1935	4256	5292	7125	7411	9481	11211	12856	17697	19320	21040	22459	22574	24791	25813	26987	28040	28307	28307
146	1420	1961	4263	5296	7131	7412	9482	11228	12858	17701	19325	21041	22461	22576	24791	25813	26987	28040	28307	28307
148	1421	1962	4264	5297	7132	7413	9483	11229	12859	17702	19326	21042	22462	22577	24792	25814	26988	28041	28308	28308
150	1422	1963	4265	5298	7133	7414	9484	11230	12860	17703	19327	21043	22463	22578	24793	25815	26989	28042	28309	28309
154	1440	1968	4276	5307	7141	7427	9494	11238	12868	17710	19334	21048	22467	22581	24797	25819	26993	28046	28313	28313
156	1441	1969	4277	5308	7142	7428	9495	11239	12869	17711	19335	21049	22468	22582	24798	25820	26994	28047	28314	28314
157	1441	1969	4277	5308	7142	7428	9495	11239	12869	17711	19335	21049	22468	22582	24798	25820	26994	28047	28314	28314
161	1461	1988	4288	5319	7153	7439	9505	11250	12880	17718	19342	21056	22475	22589	24805	25827	26999	28054	28319	28319
162	1461	1988	4288	5319	7153	7439	9505	11250	12880	17718	19342	21056	22475	22589	24805	25827	26999	28054	28319	28319
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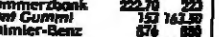
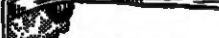
**NASDAQ National Market Prices**Dollar(Continued From Back Page)

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## PEANUTS



## THE CENTAUR IN THE GARDEN

Reviewed by Jack Dann

In Brazil we have Moacyr Scliar, who has published 10 novels and seven short-story collections that have won numerous literary awards. He is all but unknown in the United States.

**Solution to Previous Puzzle**

A	L	A	R	B	E	R	M	S	P	E	A	R
D	A	T	E	O	L	E	I	C	A	R	L	O

P	U	L	L	E	D	O	U	T	A	P	L	U	M
A	N	I	L		E	G	R	E	T		O	L	A
L	I	M	A		R	E	S	E	E		A	N	N
E	T	E	S		S	E	A	L	S		D	A	N

7/9/85

Guendali is, as perhaps all Jews are, our symbols and metaphors made real. Albert Goldman has said that "Jewishness itself has become a metaphor for modern life. The individual Jew — the alien in search of identity — has become a symbolic protagonist."

Sciar's technique, like that of I. B. Singer, is to integrate the magical and the fantastical into the real world. Writers as diverse as Julio Cortázar, Jorge Luis Borges, Alejo Carpentier, Gabriel García Márquez, Muriel Rufo and Moacyr Sciar use *realismo mágico* to explore the numinous mystery that pervades reality. But for Sciar the mystery and the reality are the Judaic condition. It infuses his work with humor, fantasy, authenticity and ethical substance.

Jack Dann's most recent novel is "The Man Who Melted." He wrote this review for *The Washington Post*.

By Robert Byrne

On 8 0-0, it is much too dangerous to seize a pawn with 8... P-N5; 9N-R4, N<sub>x</sub>P because 10 R-K1 defies defense. Thus, 10... N-KB3 (10

The main alternative to 13 P-B5 is 13 PxP, 0-0; 14 Q-Q2, Q-B2; 15 QR-Q1, as in the game

After 13 P-B5, P-K4, the game between A. Kuzmin and Alexey Shnaider, U.S.S.R. 1982, saw 14 B-R4ch, N-Q2; 15 N-K6, PxN; 16 PxKP, 0-0; 17

BxN, Q-B2; 18 PxP, B-B3;

then, on 17 P-B3!, how could the threat of 18 R-Q2 be met by Black? With 16... Q-B2 Pinter sidestepped the problem.

Q2; 20 N-N3 created a threat of 21 N-R5, but Pinter fend off White's projected attack incisively by 20...QR-N1!; 21 N-R5, B-Q1! One point was

The American gave up the exchange with 22 BxB, RxB but the tricky moves he needed just weren't there. Thus, 23 Bf6 would have failed again.



After 27... N-Q5!, Defr-  
mian could not play 28 R-KN3  
because of 28... N-K7ch Em-

5	N-021	P-023	28	N-026	P-027
6	N-024	P-021	29	N-027	P-028
7	N-023	P-024	30	N-025	P-021
8	P-01	P-027	31	N-028	P-022
9	P-04	P-022	32	P-026	P-023
10	P-025	P-026	33	N-029	P-024
11	P-022	P-021	34	P-023	P-025
12	P-026	P-028	35	P-025	P-026
13	P-025	P-024	36	N-023	P-027

*Via Agence France-Presse July 8*

*Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.*

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## ART BUCHWALD

## Nearly All for the Good

WASHINGTON "It says here in The Wall Street Journal that nearly all the nation's top defense contractors are under criminal investigation by the Pentagon. My wife was agast. 'Nearly all of them?'"

"Yup, according to the Inspector General nearly all of them are being checked out for making false claims on costs and labor, kickbacks, and bribing government officials. Of course we have to use caution here. Just because they're accused of wrongdoing doesn't necessarily mean they did it."



Buchwald

"I could see one company, possibly two, but nearly all of them? That's a lot of companies."

"Not really. When it comes to the big boys we're only talking about possibly two dozen or so contractors that were involved."

"Why did it take so long to catch them?"

"They haven't caught them yet," I told her. "And with any luck they never will. But in answer to your question, the Pentagon has gone soft on whistle-blowers. There was a time when, if anyone blew the whistle on a defense contractor, the country would hang him from the gallows in front of the Secretary of Defense's office. Now we coddle them, play up to them and even let them talk to congressmen. Is it any wonder there is a scandal in the military establishment when they can't even keep a lid on their accountants?"

## Etruscan Ship Brought To Surface Off Tuscany

ISOLA DEL GIGLIO, Italy — The hull of a 2,600-year-old Etruscan ship has been pulled from the water nearly intact off the west coast of Tuscany, archaeologists said.

The hull was put into fresh water, where it will remain for a month before being treated with chemicals.

"I don't get it. You sound as though you don't mind if they overcharged us and engaged in kickbacks, bribes and wrongdoing."

"Most of the companies are guilty of nothing more than sloppy bookkeeping. When you're building billion-dollar weapons, some money has to fall through the cracks."

"Those cracks?"

"The ones caused by using cheap cement," I said. "It's easy for the two of us to sit in this comfortable living room criticizing people who make submarines. It's another thing to actually build them."

"I don't see what building a submarine has to do with whether someone is honest or not. If those people can't make money the old-fashioned way like Smith Barney does, they shouldn't be in business."

"They were making it the old-fashioned way. That's why they're being investigated. It was par in the old days to pile on extra costs for defense work, and everyone accepted kickbacks and bribes as part of doing business. The reason it's a big deal now is a few guys overdid it and Weinberger is boiling mad because he can't get the money he asked for. We're making far too much of illegitimate overruns. Whatever the numbers come up with will be peanuts compared to what the weapons cost us. Besides, there's always one bad apple in every barrel."

"Suppose nearly all the apples are bad?"

"Would you rather have lots of weapons and a little hanky-panky—or no weapons and honest bookkeeping?"

"Are those my only choices?"

"If the top defense contractors can't have a little fun while they're building weapons systems, they just might go out of business."

"I think you're putting me in an impossible position. You're saying that just because they make things that kill people they should get away with murder."

"I'm not saying anything until all the facts are in. It wouldn't surprise me if when the inspector-general gets finished nearly all of them will have a very good reason for doing what they did."

"Nearly all of them?"

## Karl Menninger: Near 92, Still Worried

By Lew Ferguson

The Associated Press

TOPEKA, Kansas — Karl Augustus Menninger, generally recognized as the father of American psychiatry, will be 92 on July 22 and is still writing, consulting and deeply concerned about the problems of the human race.

"Just say we're in terrible, terrible trouble. We're on the verge of blowing ourselves up," said the man known to friends and associates as Dr. Karl. "God gave us this Earth to take care of, and what have we done with it? We've taken it to the brink of destruction."

"President Reagan says we must have a strong defense to protect ourselves. What we have is power, with all those nuclear bombs, but it's not strength. We're more vulnerable than ever."

Sixty years ago, with his father and brother, Karl Menninger co-founded the Menninger Clinic for the mentally ill, today the Menninger Foundation in Topeka. His pet subjects have not changed much in recent years. Child abuse, the plight of prison inmates and world peace still head the list. He says the ill-behaved humankind must be confronted daily.

Freud discovered child abuse and "was absolutely shocked with what he found," Menninger said. "But he couldn't think it through. He didn't tell us what to do about it."

One of Menninger's dreams came true when The Villages, homes for wayward and unwanted youths, were established in Topeka a few years ago. They are cottages with family settings for youths who, he says, "don't have a chance if nobody will help them."

"I'm worried about the education of youth," he said. "I've had so many good teachers — great teachers — you know. But my mother and my father were my best teachers, and parents should be for these kids, too."



"Dr. Karl" Menninger: Plans for prisoners, peace.

"My mother taught me to read before I went to school. She never said, 'Learn this.' She just showed me what to do."

One of Menninger's best-known books, "The Crime of Punishment," was published 17 years ago. The subject matter, prison inmates, remains much on his mind.

"We still don't treat those fellows very well," he said. "If I could rise out of the human atmosphere, I could probably look at how dirty, miserable and colorless those men's lives are. I might be able to judge better what could be done."

## Film-Festival Fever, Ticket Woes Overtake Moscow

By Alison Smale

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — Muscovites eager for almost any imported culture have succumbed to a film festival fever as the 14th Moscow film festival brings a rare selection of foreign movies to local cinemas and film clubs.

Attracted by such rarities as films by Ingmar Bergman, Francis Coppola, Luciano Ercoli, Franco Zeffirelli, and others, fans gather outside central movie houses before each performance.

Top cultural events in Moscow are generally announced only after most tickets are sold or allocated, and other tickets are often available only through connections. The festival ends Friday.

Literary Gazette, the leading Soviet cultural publication, printed what it said was one of many letters expressing outrage with the festival organization.

The writer, signing himself S. Sakakov, said that on June 7 he received a slip to be traded in for festival tickets. It expired that day. He rushed to the box office that evening, to find about 3,000 people

in line. The box office closed, leaving dozens of unsatisfied customers. They asked to see the manager, but she had gone to the ballet.

Despite the apparent confusion, even 7 A.M. showings of foreign films are reportedly full. Forty-three feature films are being shown in competition, in addition to 47 children's films and a host of documentaries in separate categories.

The festival's official motto is "For Humanism of Film Art, For Peace and Friendship Among Nations." Another lively part of the event is the commercial film mar-

ket set up in Moscow's modern international trade center. Films from more than 100 countries can be viewed. The Soviet organizers said. Radio Moscow said Soviet films were in hot demand.

The first week of competitive showings reportedly produced little sensation. Some critics liked Poland's entry, Stanislaw Rozowicki's "A Woman Waiting for a Hat," which tells of a young actress's difficult journey to her national entry, "Go and See," set during World War II in Belarusian, one-fourth of whose inhabitants died during the war.

Major Edward L. Koch of New York says he's thrilled with a Penthouse illustration showing him nearly naked in a monkey-like crouch atop the Empire State Building. "I never looked so good," Koch said of the "King Koch" drawing. "It makes me into the No. 1 hunk in the United States. I'm hoping the artist will give it to me."

Koch was not so happy with the same artist, Ori Holmender, when he did a similar drawing of Walter Mondale during last autumn's presidential campaign; the mayor tried to have Penthouse ads featuring the illustration taken down in the city subway system.

A plaster death mask of the Irish writer James Joyce and five of his last letters have turned up in London. Sotheby's auction house, which will include them in a sale of English literature and history items July 22-23, would not say where they came from. Joyce died in Zurich on Jan. 13, 1941. The mask was made the next day by Paul Speck, a sculptor, Joyce lived in Zurich during World War I, then went to Paris. After the Germans invaded France in 1940 he went back to Switzerland with his family and died soon after.

The Las Vegas entertainer Wayne Newton and his wife, Elaine, who had been separated, have been granted a divorce after 17 years of marriage.

Taylor Wang, the Chinese-American astronaut, on his first trip to China since his family fled 35 years ago, told how he peered down from SpaceLab 3 in search of his native land. The physicist, born in Shanghai 44 years ago, was met at Beijing's airport by two cousins he had never seen. Astronautics Ministry officials and a throng of reporters also greeted him. Wang, in China at the invitation of the government, planned meetings with Chinese leaders and scientists, a family reunion in Shanghai and sightseeing with his wife and two sons.

## PEOPLE

## Springsteen Tour Ends

Bruce Springsteen wound up a 12-city European concert tour Sunday in a park in Leeds, England, before 80,000 fans. "I may have been born in the U.S.A.," the rock singer-songwriter yelled in a reference to the title of his theme song. "But Europe has become my home town today." The tour began May 30 in the Irish village of Slane.

A Dallas millionaire, Ward Hunt, denied in British newspaper reports Monday that he and Princess Michael of Kent had had secret trysts and that her marriage to Prince Michael, a cousin of Queen Elizabeth II, was on the rocks because of Hunt. "There is no question of any impropriety between the princess and myself. These allegations are absolute nonsense," the Daily Express quoted Hunt as saying at his London apartment.

Buckingham Palace, disdainfully dismissing the reports as "sewage journalism," refused comment on the story. After a rash of rumors late last week, the report surfaced in detail Sunday in Britain's biggest-selling newspaper, the weekly News of the World. The Austrian-born princess and her husband appeared arm-in-arm Sunday at the Wimbledon tennis tournament.

Diana, Princess of Wales, says she and Prince Charles will attend the London part of the Live Aid rock concert, which will be linked by satellite Saturday to an equally star-studded show in Philadelphia. Organizers hope the concerts will raise \$13 million to feed the starving in Africa.

Penthouse magazine's publisher, Bob Guccione, says he will publish nude photos of the rock singer Madonna that were taken in 1979 when Madonna, now 24, was living in New York and working as a model.

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